

Busses Take Peace Call to Thousands

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Peace busses with "Stop The Killing" streamers were seen by tens of thousands of New Yorkers in Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday. Sponsored by the Manhattan Women for Peace and the Brooklyn Peace Council, the busses carried mothers and children, Negro and white youth and other fighters for peace.

Yellow streamers the length of the Manhattan bus said: "Bring

The Boys Back Home To Fight Jimcrow."

Beginning at Delancey and Essex Streets at 10 a.m., the bus stopped at Seventh Avenue and 28th Street in the fur district and then at 37th Street and Seventh Avenue in the garment area. At these stops, thousands of leaflets were distributed to fur and garment workers, and nearly 300 signed petitions addressed to President Truman and UN secretary-

general Trygve Lie urging a "cease-fire while talks proceed."

At the Delancey Street station a man who took a leaflet told a peace worker:

"I have a son in Korea and I'm very interested in peace."

In the garment district, patrolman "Badge No. 11816" of the 14th precinct, threatened to arrest Joe Krevisky, secretary of the New York Peace Crusade, but on call-

ing the precinct was evidently told to lay off.

One youth was urged by two well-dressed executive-looking men "Don't put your name on that thing."

One of the Negro youths distributing leaflets told passersby: "I want books, not guns, a home, not a foxhole."

Entering Harlem, the bus and its occupants were greeted by

passersby with such comments as that of one youth who pointed to the sign and shouted: "That's what I say."

Other stops made at 110th St. and Madison Avenue in Lower Harlem, and 125th Street and Seventh Avenue in Harlem.

The Manhattan Peace Bus distributed over 10,000 leaflets and, together with Brooklyn contingents over 25,000 leaflets.

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A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

They Don't Want Korea Peace

AN EDITORIAL

"None of the leaders of the American or British governments believes that the Korean war can be prevented from spreading and becoming a general war, if the fighting in Korea begins again in bloody earnest."

This is what the New York Herald Tribune said on Aug. 15. (See the Alsop's column.)

If this is the danger that lies in a break-up of the truce talks, then why is Gen. Ridgway so ready to end the talks than permit a joint investigation of the Kaesong bombing?

And why did President Truman yesterday at his press conference not even express a hope for resumption of the talks? Instead he admitted that our forces have been built up during the talks. (Tokyo headquarters had been claiming that not we but the North Koreans were doing just that.)

It is becoming evident that our generals and the Administration do not want the talks re-

sumed. They are apparently eager for the killing to go on and spread.

The possibility that the Korean people might some day determine their own destiny is obnoxious to our generals, politicians and war profiteers. Witness the abuse that has been heaped upon India for daring to have thoughts independent of Wall Street's.

The American people, who want peace in Korea, have been deluged with propaganda statements from the generals in the last few weeks. And in the midst of the confusion which these statements succeeded in creating, the generals have managed to bring the truce talks to the verge of collapse.

Peace in Korea can still be won. But only if the American people demand it with the same vigor that they denounced Gen. MacArthur's drive to the Yalu River. MacArthur's policies are rampant again. Only the people can call a halt and save the peace.

Gov't Arms Chief Told Copper Trust to Stand Pat in Strike

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President Truman's mobilization czar Charles E. Wilson had privately told president C. R. Cox of Kennecott Copper Co. to "stand pat" on his earlier offer to the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, it was learned today from high authority.

Wilson is a large stockholder in General Electric Co., which is a large user of copper.

This intervention by Wilson is believed to have made agreement between the copper miners and the companies impossible and it was believed the White House would act before the end of the day to secure a Taft-Hartley injunction against the union.

Ironically, federal mediator Cyrus Ching, who has been meeting with both the copper companies and the union, had requested Wilson's help in persuading the companies to make some minor concession to the union.

Kennecott Copper had offered 14.875 cents per hour increase. Ching had suggested 16 cents but the copper companies, led by Kennecott, had said no.

Wilson, instead of "putting the heat" on Kennecott, as Ching requested, told the Kennecott president to "stand pat" it was learned.

The talk between Wilson and Cox took place here Sunday night, (Continued on Page 6)

TELEPHONE LINE INTO THE HAWAII GRAND JURY ROOM

The Hawaiian monopolies took no chances. They saw to it that Jack Hall was indicted under the Smith Act just as he was negotiating a new contract for 19,500 sugar workers. The foreman of the jury which indicted the regional director of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is Robert Fisher, on the payroll of the Mutual Telephone Co.

Directors of that company are also directors of each of the Big Five of Hawaii, the same sugar, pineapple and other trusts whose workers the ILWU has organized and led in strikes raising their starvation wages.

J. Ballard Atherton, director of Castle & Cooks Ltd.—one of the Big Five—is vice-president of Mutual Telephone.

James F. Morgan, vice-president and director of Alexander & Baldwin Ltd., one of the Big

Five—is a director of Mutual Telephone.

Philip E. Spalding, vice-president and director, C. Brewer & Co. Ltd.—one of the Big Five—is vice-president and a director of Mutual Telephone.

U. J. Rainalter is director of American Factors Ltd., one of the Big Five and a director of Mutual Telephone.

Robert Fisher, foreman of the jury—and employee of Mutual Telephone presented a special report demanding that Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger raise to an unspecified amount the \$5,000 bail set on ILWU leader Hall and his six co-defendants.

The \$75,000 bail originally slapped on Hall, and lowered by Metzger, clearly conformed to the Big Five's desire to keep him in jail and away from contract talks for the sugar workers.

Hawaii Arrests Show Peril to Labor, Says CP

The seven Smith Act arrests in Hawaii confirm the Communist warnings that the "Smith Act is a club aimed not only at the Communist Party but at the entire labor move-

ment," the party's national committee declared yesterday. The party noted that non-Communists are already being arrested under the Smith Act, just as Attorney General H. Howard McGrath recently threatened.

"The target," in Hawaii, the Communist leaders asserted, "is a powerful fighting union headed by Harry Bridges, which is the major organization on the Island." The arrest of Jack Hall, the ILWU's regional director, they declared, was "timed to disrupt the current contract negotiations, in which Hall represented 19,500 sugar workers."

The Communist Party leaders warned that Hall will not be the last non-Communist active as a labor leader to be jailed under the Smith Act. They termed the Hawaii arrests a "danger signal to every American union member." It called a "nationwide protest," warning that the first non-Communist union leader jailed under the law "will not be the last, unless a halt is called to such arrests."

Declared the Communist leaders:

"This demonstrates in life what we Communists have repeatedly warned—that the Smith and McCarran Acts will start with the

Communists but will rapidly spread to others."

Noting that McGrath termed the Hawaiian arrests "extremely important because of the strategic importance of the Hawaiian islands

(Continued on Page 6)

Truman Reveals Ridgway Troops Buildup; Koreans Report New Neutrality Violation

The Peking Radio charged yesterday that a U. S. B-26 bomber violated the neutrality of Kaesong thereby threatening the Korea cease-fire negotiations, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. The broadcast said the people of

Kaesong regarded it as a "threat to bomb the city and put an end to the peace negotiations."

Peking broadcast a report from the New China News Agency that the violation of Kaesong neutrality had been repeated.

The dispatch said correspondents in Kaesong reported another "air violation of the Kaesong neutral zone took place Wednesday at 2:42 a.m. when a plane circled over the town and dropped a parachute flare near the conference site."

The dispatch quoted a correspondent for the Telepress Agency, C. T. Sim, as reporting:

"An ominous portent was given to Ridgway's curt rejection of a re-investigation of the Kaesong bombing by a threatening parachute flare which lit up the Kaesong sky as an American bomber roared over the ancient capital (Kaesong) at 2:42 a.m. just before Ridgway's broadcast."

"I was awakened by the zoom-

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President Truman revealed today that Washington had utilized the lull in the Korean fighting during the truce talks to strengthen its military position. He told newsmen at his weekly press conference that this country is in a stronger position to resume fighting if the truce talks fail.

Truman's remark, while it merely confirmed reports already widely circulated here, underlined the fact that the Administration's propaganda line against the Korean defenders was that they have utilized the truce talks to reinforce their lines.

The President declined to comment further on the truce talks,

declaring that Gen. Matthew Ridgway had expressed the position of this government and that he was behind him completely.

Onda, Dolsen Case to Jury

PITTSBURGH Aug. 30.—The "sedition" frameup case against Andy Onda and James Dolsen, Pittsburgh working class leaders, went to the jury today shortly after 5 p.m.

The Slums in Which A Fourth of America Lives

By Federated Press

A picture of the crowded tenement slums, shacks and dilapidated houses in which at least one out of every four American families live is provided in the Congressional report, "Making Ends Meet on Less Than \$2,000 a Year." The report, disclosing that 10½ million families have to get along on that annual income, gives case histories of 100 typical families chosen from all parts of the U.S. Following are some of the cases cited:

LeBlanc family, six, Providence, R. I., annual income—\$1,906: "The LeBlancs have two small bedrooms and a kitchen on the second floor of an old tenement house. There is a tiny toilet room but it does not contain bathing facilities. The whole family uses the public bathhouse."

Eastman family, four, New York City, annual income—\$1,820: "The Eastmans occupy a four-room apartment in an ancient three-family brick house, located in a slum section in the lower east side of Manhattan. The house was never intended as a multiple dwelling and the number of occupants allowed by the owner was violating the multiple-dwelling law. The stairways and halls are dingy and dark and the musty odor of poverty permeates the place. . . . All of the rooms are small, but in Sadie's room and the windowless kitchen there is only space enough to walk through."

Little family, six, Houston, Tex., annual income—\$960: "The Littles live in a three-room 'company' house which consists of a living room-bedroom combination, a kitchen and bedroom. There is an outdoor toilet. There are no bathing facilities, nor do they have electricity. Although they have an icebox, they only get ice for it when they go to town for groceries. Their household furnishings are scant, consisting of one table, four straight chairs, one armchair, an icebox, a double bed and pallets on the floor upon which the children sleep."

2 ROOMS FOR 11

Tucker family, 11, Florida, annual income—\$1,960: "When the family was interviewed, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and their nine children were living in two rooms of a four-room metal, barrack-type building . . . one of many in a housing project built by the government for migrant farm laborers. . . . None of the buildings are equipped with running water."

(Continued on Page 6)

PROMINENT COAST LAWYER JOINS DEFENSE OF '12'

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—Leo J. Sullivan, prominent attorney here, yesterday joined the battery of defense lawyers for the 12 Smith Act prisoners now in the county jail. Sullivan will act as co-counsel with attorney Ben Margolis in all court actions for the political prisoners, said the California Emergency Defense Committee. Sullivan is one of the most successful attorneys in Oakland, where he has practiced law since 1922. He declared he felt the case to be a crucial test of civil liberties.

Earlier this month, Sullivan had volunteered his services for Albert (Mickie) Lima, one of the 12 defendants. Now he will appear for all 12 because "it was their wish," he said.

"I consulted with the defendants yesterday, and they asked me to go into it," said Sullivan. "I said yes, yes. Absolutely."

"Civil liberties are the entire issue here. The question is the right of these 12 persons, and of anyone else, to think as they please—and to say what they please."

"The Smith Act is a very bad piece of legislation. I favor repeal of the Smith Act along with the McCarran Act and all the rest of them."

Sullivan was a machinist in a shipyard in 1921 when he was injured in a serious accident. The 11 months he spent in the hospital he put into studying law, and he was admitted to the bar the next year.

During the 1934 general strike, Sullivan represented Oakland and Alameda trade unions.

The 12 are due in court Wednesday before Federal Judge

James M. Carter to enter pleas to charges that they conspired to advocate overthrow of the government.

It is expected that the case will be transferred to another judge, since Carter was disqualified by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco from sitting on proceedings involving Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles editor of the Daily People's World and another of the 12 defendants.

THE WOMEN'S

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Second Article of a Series)

They were all thrown in together in the women's quarters of the Ellis Island concentration camp. There were Cuban working women, some girls in their teens, a married woman with a child, a prostitute, a woman who completed a prison sentence for theft, and a former trade union leader charged with political heresy.

"We lived there five in a room behind barred doors and windows," said the woman held for deportation on political charges. "For seven weeks we all suffered together, ate the horrible starchy, tasteless prison fare and waited."

Everybody waits on Ellis Island. They look out across the harbor. They wait and hope.

"It was a life of complete idleness," said the woman union leader. "There are no cultural activities on Ellis Island. Of course, there was a movie once a week. But they always picked the lowest grade type of a Hollywood film. And it would be libel to call that culture."

WOMEN PERSECUTED

My talks with women prisoners on Ellis Island revealed that sometimes one out of every three women inmates are imprisoned with one or more children. Often they have husbands held in the men's quarters of the island.

Especially tragic are the stories related of the persecution of Cuban women.

"I lived as a prisoner with a group of these Cuban women," a former inmate of the island told me. "Most of them are taken from Florida factories. Others are pick-

CORPORATE PROFITS RISE 20% IN YEAR

Reach Annual Rate of 22.6 Billion Dollars

In the first half of this year, corporate profits, after taxes, were at an annual rate of \$22.6 billion, President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers estimates. This is a rise of nearly 20 percent above the annual rate of \$19 billion reported for the first half of last year.

Corporate profits before taxes were at an annual rate of \$50.2 billion, the biggest profits in

history, a rise of 45 percent above the \$34.7 billion rate in the first half of last year, and 107 percent above the \$24.3 billion estimate for the war year 1944.

Here are the net profits after taxes of a number of leading companies for the first half of 1951, showing the percentage gain over the like period of last year.

Company	First Half-Year Net Profits		% increase
	1951	1950	
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	22,082,477	18,694,357	18
American Airlines Inc.	6,532,867	2,426,544	170
American Cyanamid Co.	23,455,179	12,898,401	81
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	159,040,000	134,408,481	18
American Woolen Co.	7,415,878	1,037,306	615
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25,349,432	18,241,285	39
Atlantic Refining Co.	20,723,317	17,663,395	17
Container Corp. of America	8,937,000	4,458,000	102
Continental Oil Co.	22,033,000	17,104,000	28
Corn Products Refining Co.	7,450,394	6,607,606	12
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.*	23,082,048	13,320,055	73
Gulf Oil Corp.	63,319,000	50,621,000	24
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	89,313,500	53,856,800	65
Johns-Manville Corp.	12,595,038	10,100,687	24
Phelps Dodge Corp.	21,156,559	16,898,491	25
Phillips Petroleum Co.	32,002,597	22,039,857	45
Pure Oil Co.	15,154,000	12,516,000	20
Reynolds Metals Co.	10,274,527	3,908,097	163
Richfield Oil Corp.	14,997,075	8,478,428	76
St. Joseph Lead Co.	7,729,138	4,121,165	87
Shell Oil Co.	46,495,231	39,478,935	18
Sinclair Oil Corp.	38,107,501	28,641,355	33
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	76,000,000	45,000,000	68
Standard Oil Co. (Cal.)	84,918,170	60,407,463	40
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)	71,068,606	52,498,494	35
Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)	249,000,000	159,000,000	56
Sun Oil Co.	22,712,149	13,150,663	73
Texas Co.	86,507,142	54,310,449	59
Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	17,223,331	14,734,087	17
United States Rubber Co.	16,427,189	8,848,737	86
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	31,564,000	27,206,707	16
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.	22,463,559	11,545,296	94
Wheeling Steel Corp.	9,797,697	7,455,145	31

*6 months to April 30

THE WOMEN'S QUARTERS ON ELLIS ISLAND

HEARTRENDING STORIES TOLD BY CUBAN VICTIMS

ed up in New York. They are chiefly garment, tobacco and restaurant workers. Unemployment drove them from Cuba. They came here with 6-month visas or 10-day visitor permits.

"Their crime is generally that of overstaying the time marked on their entrance permits. It was the question of staying here and working for a few dollars at a menial occupation or returning to Cuba and starving. These Cuban women prisoners are actually being persecuted for working in the United States to avoid starvation."

Here is the story of the young Cuban woman Carmelia. Every night she could be heard sobbing, sometimes hysterically on her prison cot. For a long time she would not talk to the other women. Then suddenly one day she stood near the barbed wire fence and poured out her heart to a woman political prisoner. She said:

"I am going to have a baby. My husband, an Argentinian, is in New York. Now I might be deported. I was not legally married to my husband. That is marked down as a crime against me. And my parents in Cuba are poor. They won't understand. They can't have me as another burden. I am going to throw myself in Havana Bay when I get back."

NOT INTERESTED

Carmelia was roughly escorted to a boat and deported to Havana. No one in the Immigration Service has ever heard from her again. They are not interested. It is just a matter of regulations.

There is the story of Hilda, a tiny 40-year-old Cuban woman, arrested and imprisoned on the island with her two sons, aged 13 and 17.

Hilda was arrested and declared an "undesirable alien" when she separated from her husband and an enemy of hers, told immigration authorities she was "keeping company" with another man. The officials tried to cook up a political case against Hilda.

Regularly immigration sleuths called her out and asked her if she had ever participated in political demonstrations in Cuba. Was she ever a member of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba?

POLITICAL CRIME

"I don't know," said Hilda, "why they keep questioning me like that. So many people in Cuba belong to the Popular Socialist Party. Is that a crime? They asked me if I was an anti-imperialist and I told them yes. I told them every Cuban I knew is an anti-imperialist and hates Yankee imperialism. We love our country. But there is not enough work there for all. We heard your President talk about being good neighbors. So some of them came here to work. Is this the way to treat a good neighbor?"

"I guess they want us to walk the streets of Havana," said another Cuban woman who was arrested in Harlem.

Carmelia is a beautiful 18-year-old woman. She is married to an artist who is working in Canada. Carmen's visitor's permit ran out

in New York while on the way to join her husband. She was arrested, declared "undesirable" and jailed like a criminal with the women on Ellis Island.

"They told me they would deport me back to Cuba and there I should apply for a permit to meet my husband in Canada," she said. There was bitterness in her voice. "I don't care to come back to the continent. I have had enough of your American liberty, your American way of life. I will wait in Havana until my husband finishes his work. But when will they let me out of this terrible concentration camp?"

RICH AMERICANS

Carmen had some observations to make about the rich Americans who visit Cuba.

"The rich Americans come to our country as though the island was their own," she said. "They use our beautiful island as a playground. They spit on our people. We are a proud people. And we resent it when we come to your country, spend our money, work and then are arrested, questioned about our politics, our family life and then locked up on this miserable island. The American government is surely copying Hitler. It is a shame."

Only two weeks ago a woman was brought into the Ellis Island pen. It was nighttime when she arrived carrying a small infant. The infant suddenly developed convulsions. The child was left to suffer through the dark early morning hours. Nothing could be done, the matron told her, until the physician arrived at 7 a.m.

It happened within the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

Quit Korea, Urges British Labor MP

LONDON, Aug. 30. (Telepress).—In a letter to the Manchester Guardian of Aug. 22, Emrys Hughes, Labor Member of Parliament, points to the "economic futility and stupidity" of the war in Korea.

Hughes suggests "that all the armed forces should be withdrawn" and that all countries, including the Soviet Union and China, should jointly assist in the reconstruction of Korea.

Un-Americans Delay Hollywood on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—Witchhunting Congressmen are not half as interested in probing Hollywood as they are in appearing on television.

That's why a five-man subcommittee of the House un-American Committee postponed setting up shop here from Sept. 4 to Sept. 17.

Original subpoenas, allegedly being served by federal agents on some 60 radio, television and movie personalities set Sept. 4 for the start of the inquisition in the Federal building.

But then the Congressmen, who will be headed by Rep. John S. Wood (D-Ga.) realized that the Japanese peace meeting in San Francisco would have all the big TV outlets tied up.

And how could they go about breaking the Bill of Rights without TV? Can't get enough publicity that way.

So the Congressmen decided to hold their 10 days of night and day sessions starting Sept. 17. That way they can play actor on TV.

This all came out after Michael Wilson, screenwriter, blew the gaff on the un-American hush-hush preparations for the big red-baiting show.

Wilson, co-author of the screenplay for A Place in the Sun beat the inquisitors to the punch after they subpoenaed him.

In a statement issued through his attorney, Robert W. Kenny, former state attorney general, Wilson said he would "resist the committee's assault on the Bill of Rights as I always have, and I believe that many others will join me."

And, oh yes, the un-Americans will hold fourth in the Federal Building's "Kefauver Room" the spot where Sen. Estes Kefauver made his bow as a TV crime-buster.



Letter from England

Dear Dave:

Your material on the Warner Bros. movie 'I Was a Communist for the FBI' has been immensely useful to our Daily Worker, who used it extensively in a special news column last week. I have a note from Tom Spencer saying how valuable your stuff was.

It will please you to hear that the capitalist papers have not taken very kindly to the picture. Jympson Harman, veteran reviewer in the Evening News, said:

"The first thing propaganda needs is conviction. The hero of 'I Was a Communist for the FBI' suffers so much from family misunderstanding of his double life for the American Government, and the Communists are made into such thugs that the picture becomes merely another bit of topical movie convention. . . ."

Roy Nash in another London evening paper 'The Star': "There is too much propaganda in this film and not enough entertainment. Its strident note gave me the impression that the war which threatens between Russia and the West had broken out already. That war is one of the things I go to the cinema to forget."

Richard Winnington of the News Chronicle: "Hollywood's disastrous luck with anti-Communist scare films is crowned this week by Warner Brothers' 'I Was a Communist for the FBI,' a film that can please nobody but (presumably) Warners. Jews, liberals, Negroes and trade unionists will hate it. Communists will hate it because it represents them as cheap gangsters out for profit. Anti-Communists will hate it most of all

because such childish denigration of a formidable enemy ridicules their own task. And those who are just looking for a non-political thrill will do better with the nearest 'B' gangster movie. The film is based on the experiences of FBI undercover men in the Communist Party, Matt Cvetic, as related to a journalist and published in the Saturday Evening Post. It is significant that Cvetic's testimony (in real life) was not considered solid enough to be used in open court at the trial of the 11 Communist leaders."

Thomas Spencer in the London Daily Worker: "The Goebbels' technique of the big lie has been taken over by Hollywood to produce the most degraded and ludicrously false anti-Communist film yet to appear in this country. Gerhart Eisler, the German Communist who was illegally detained against his will by U. S. officials during the war and after, appears as a heavy villain who transmits Moscow's orders and plies American Communists with caviar. A typical lie is the description of him as a 'convicted perjurer.' In a British court, after his escape from America, he was proved to be nothing of the sort. This stupid and disgusting nonsense is not likely to win the FBI any friends and admirers in this country. The few who go to see it are likely to be affronted by its dreary incompetence as film entertainment and by the crude and wholesale smear-technique of its propaganda."

Yours,

C. B.,
Bucks,
England.

HOW MUSSORGSKY FILM WAS CREATED

The author of the following article—Grigori Roshal—directed the brilliant new Soviet film "Mussorgsky" now playing at the Stanley Theatre.

By GRIGORI ROSHAL

The talented actor Alexander Borisov succeeded in giving an accurate and heartfelt interpretation of the great composer (Mussorgsky).

I worked with Borisov for the first time in my preceding production, "Ivan Pavlov." This was his first experience in films. Even then, while working on the film about Pavlov, but cherishing the thought of producing "Mussorgsky," I felt that in Borisov I had found an actor capable of giving a true picture of the composer. But the results which Borisov actually achieved surpassed all expectations.

Things did not go smoothly at first. Borisov was ever critical of his own work. Often he underestimated his own abilities, and my main task was to make him more confident.

For example, Borisov felt that he could not sing, that it was one thing to play the part of Pavlov, and quite another to reveal on the screen the creative genius of composer Mussorgsky. The actor felt that this was beyond him. But by gradually obtaining a more complete understanding of the character of the musician, he succeeded in re-creating it. Soon he was singing with no thought of having no voice.

And it soon became clear that

Borisov was exceptionally gifted in music and possessed a very good voice. The inner-dramatism with which Mussorgsky's works are rendered on the screen, a dramatism keenly felt by the audience, is the result of patient, thoughtful work.

During the rehearsals it soon became clear to both the director and the accompanist that Borisov could render any piece in music or singing which they might present him.

Both of us, as well as composer Dmitri Kabalevsky, were astounded by the enormous work done by the actor as a result of which he could perform at rehearsals in a manner so simple and spontaneous. Many people who have seen the film cannot believe that Borisov himself does the singing. But the fact is that Borisov himself sings, and accompanies himself on the piano, and conducts the orchestra.

I should like to say a few words about the role of Stassov, famous Russian music critic, as played by Nikolai Cherkasov. This giant of a man, this loving friend and thoughtful guide, this voice raised in defense of Russian art, seems to have been hewn by the actor out of a single block of marble with sharp and striking features.

He is possessed of inexhaustible optimism and inexhaustible strength. He is capable of annihilating the enemies of his ideas and of showing the utmost devotion to his friends, those who share his views. He takes pride in the greatness of Russian art, ever as-

serting its vigour and originality. He rejoices in the achievements of world music as expressed in the works of Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, and other great masters, but wrathfully decries the inferior, impotent "virtuosos" of so-called Western music.

Actor Balashov gives a good interpretation of the very difficult role of composer Balakirev, grasping and revealing the contradictions in the character of this leader of "The Big Five." The other members of the cast also deserve mention for the fine work they did on this picture.

Instimable contributions to the success of the film were made by the Kirov State Opera Theatre in Leningrad and by composer Dmitri Kabalevsky. At first it may seem strange that a composer should be essential to a film built up on the music of Mussorgsky, nevertheless D. Kabalevsky's contribution to the film was very substantial. He wrote much music linking excerpts from the works of Mussorgsky, serving to interpret them and give unity to the musical structure of the film as a whole.

After the production of "Mussorgsky," the great Russian composer, long a favorite of the Soviet people, has become even more dear to their hearts. During the present period of struggle for peace, the genius of Mussorgsky, inspired by love for his fellow men, takes its place in our fighting ranks as though he were still alive.

Ringside Angles on Cavilan-Graham

IT WAS A CLOSE FIGHT and a lot of people could honestly enough differ on the winner. Another reason I like baseball better, come to think of it.

When the final gong sounded, this writer, second row working press, or blood-dodging range, had marked nine rounds for Cavilan, six for Graham. I personally don't score rounds "even" in a fight like this, where there is constant exchanging. You might call a round even when two stationary heavyweights throw one punch each all round. But to call a Cavilan-Graham round even is in my opinion an impossible feat of hair splitting. My scorecard had Cavilan taking the first seven rounds, most of them by big thumping margins, and also clearly winning the tenth and thirteenth.

Graham, who showed little over the early route as Cavilan beat a steady, varied tattoo, closed strongly with smart, sharp and occasionally brilliant boxing, displaying surprising stamina for one never before tested over the championship distance. Neither fighter ever buckled the other's knees or came close to a knockdown. It was strictly a matter of scoring.

The two judges and the referee, in their pooled judgment, decided for the welterweight champion by a wafer thin margin. The reporters for the Times and Trib, it might be noted, also saw it as Cavilan building up too big a lead for Graham to overcome. Most of the other writers, as well as a majority of the crowd, seemed to think the underdog won. The morning tabloids were particularly vehement for Graham. On the radio side, the only opinion I heard was that of commentator Lew Burton, who was sitting directly in front of me. He thought Cavilan won it.

So much for the differences of opinion on the scoring. There are a few more things that should be said.

From the opening bell it was apparent that this was overwhelmingly a Graham crowd. Billy is a clever and popular young West Side fighter with a deservedly large following. Cavilan is a Cuban and didn't muster nearly as many adherents, at least not in the Garden.

Now take this factor, plus two others: 1. The betting underdog always has a lot of vociferous support. 2. The fighter who is better and stronger at the finish always sways a lot of support his way, the early rounds being forgotten.

The place was a bedlam for Graham as he came on in the late going. Not entirely, mind you, there were lots of Cavilan fans in the gallery, but the big majority, including the entire downstairs section, seemed to be Grahamites.

I don't know if this fact registered on television or the radio, but it got so that whenever Graham hit a good punch, or even a reasonably good punch, or even a punch that was blocked by Cavilan, there was the sound of thunderous cheering. And when Cavilan hit one or more good punches there was over all the sound of raucous booing. It seems there were simply a certain number of people who were going to be yelling their man got robbed no matter what the round count came out against him.

One more thing. Someone advised me to "forget this," the guy blew his top and was excited, didn't mean it, etc., etc., but I'll be darned if I'll "forget" an exhibition of rank racism. This goes on the record where it belongs.

With several other writers I entered Graham's dressing room shortly after the fight. Billy, downcast and eyes moist with tears, pleaded earnestly that he had won. Suddenly trainer Freddie Brown shouted "Five n---r champs ain't enough, they have to have six!"

Let it be made clear right here that none of the others, least of all Graham himself, had anything to do with this. Rather, Brown was advised to "cut that stuff out." But Brown had succeeded in making his own sentiments clear—just as clear as the Ku Klux Klan.

If the boxing commission is interested in the fitness of such a man to carry a license, and wants testimony on Brown's vile outburst, it can have it.

To finish on the fight again, it was a tough one for Graham to lose, and a fine one for the welter champ to win. I thing manager Irving Cohen's official protest on the decision is nonsensical, though if he argues for another crack at the title for Graham within a reasonable time he might have a case. When it's that close the guy should have another shot at the payoff station.

'In Critical Condition'

At this writing 20-year-old Georgie Flores is in a critical condition at St. Clare's Hospital following an emergency brain operation. He was KO'd in the eighth round of the semi-final.

Flores was knocked out cold at the end of an exhausting seasaw fight. His head hit the floor with a terrific thump—foam rubber protection is still "too expensive," it seems—and his mouthpiece flew back over our head four rows.

Dr. Vincent Nardiello came into the ring after Flores was counted out. I don't know what he did but after a little while Flores seemed revived a bit, though still glassy, and was pulled to his feet and taken to his corner, where, incidentally, he received a savage bawling out for having been knocked out by his "manager." This "manager" had pushed Flores into the Garden semi-final JUST TWO WEEKS AFTER THE YOUNGSTER HAD BEEN SIMILARLY KNOCKED OUT. And, needless to say, the Dewey boxing commission allowed it.

Flores walked woozily from the ring and nobody thought much about him till word came back that he had collapsed and been rushed to the hospital in critical condition.

I'm not a doctor, I only know what I see. In baseball if a player is hit in the head by a pitched ball, even if he never loses consciousness, he is taken off the field on a stretcher as a precaution. Here Flores was knocked cold with a terrific thump, evidently hadn't recovered, and was permitted to try walking.

Allowed to fight two weeks after being knocked out—forced to walk out of the ring after being obviously badly hurt—that's the extent of the concern for a young man's life shown by the blood-suckers of commercial boxing.

Flores lives in Brooklyn and is the father of a three-week-old child.

U. S. PACT MEANS SLAVERY, WAR, SAYS JAPANESE APPEAL

PEKING, Aug. 30. — A statement denouncing the separate treaty with Japan was issued by the presidium of the Patriotic Overall Peace Movement Council in Japan recently, says the Japanese newspaper, Kowa Shimbun.

The presidium, includes leaders of the Japanese Communist Party and the Reconstruction Group of the Socialist Party, delegates of cultural organizations, and chairmen of the Japanese Peasants Association and Sanbetsu (Japanese Labor Federation).

"Almost all Asian countries," says the statement, "are opposed to the treaty and refuse to sign it. A decision by a mere rally of Western powers on such a vital problem of Asia as a peace settlement with Japan is totally senseless."

"A peace settlement should, as the word peace suggests, be just, proper and devoted to peaceful construction. The American-British treaty, which violates the Potsdam agreement, is neither just nor proper."

"Japan desires above all friendship and reopening of trade with China, and she wants to develop

Peace Movement Council Calls For Treaty Acceptable to Asia

her own peaceful industries and to build up any independent economy. That is why we are firmly opposed to any peace settlement without China's participation."

"The Japanese people desire a peace settlement, an end to the occupation, withdrawal of all foreign troops and complete independence and freedom. With foreign troops in permanent occupation, independence is as empty in substance as was the independence of 'Manchoukuo.' It means slavery."

WAR MENACE

"What is more, retention of foreign troops and establishment of military bases in Japan threaten to push Japan into war and turn her into a battlefield. The present peace settlement will result in a dangerous state of war instead of a state for peaceful construction."

"A Japanese-American agreement on stationing of foreign troops will be concluded at about

the same time as the signing of the peace treaty, with the object of openly setting up military bases in Japan and using Japan as an arsenal against Asia. It is said that a secret military agreement has been signed, behind the backs of the Japanese people between Japan and America as part of the agreement on foreign troops. This secret agreement grants extraterritoriality and binds Japan with obligations to assist in carrying out another country's military policy. To decide a question affecting the life and death of a nation without consulting the peoples is not democracy."

"All the Japanese people, workers and peasants, middle and small businessmen, men of culture and religion are moving into action. Everybody is rallying behind the demand for an immediate overall peace treaty and against rearmament as put forward by the Patriotic Overall Peace Movement Council. Signatures for an overall

peace settlement reached over three million, and are being added to in numbers."

"Moreover, trade unions and religious organizations under the General Council of Japanese Unions guided by the Socialist Party are also pushing ahead with the campaign for an overall peace."

"To achieve a peace settlement based on the Potsdam Declaration, we put forward the following slogans:

"Conclude an overall peace treaty by agreement between the countries concerned in Asia, namely, the Soviet Union, China, America and Britain."

"Oppose rearmament; crush the revival of aggressive militarism."

"Oppose secret agreement for the retention of foreign troops in Japan; oppose all military agreements."

"Refuse Japanese-American economic cooperation which is part of the American expansion plan."

"Seek friendship with China, resume trade relations with her, and develop peaceful industries without restrictions."

2,000 Fired in 2d Layoff at Ford Windsor

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Aug. 30. — Wall Street's war economy that has fired 100,000 Detroit auto workers, reached over into Windsor, Canada, last week, where 2,000 Ford workers were fired.

This is the second big layoff in two months at Ford Windsor. In the first one 1,450 were laid off. It is reported that 1,500 will be laid off in Chrysler's Canadian Windsor plant next month.

The Ford plant is going on a four-day week, says the company because the car market is constantly "shrinking."

Jack Taylor, president of Ford Local 200, said that at a membership meeting Sunday the workers will be asked to vote on two plans of action: one, insisting that Ford give 40 hours pay for the 32-hour work week; two, demanding that the company maintains the 40 hour week without layoffs of an additional 1,000 more workers as the company is threatening to do.

WAGE DEMANDS

The layoffs have been branded by UAW leaders in Windsor as moves to defeat the union's attempt to win a 30-cent an hour wage increase. Cost of living is 2 points higher in Canada, according to UAW, than in the U. S.

In Ford's the union seeks new contract with an increase of 23 cents an hour and seven cents extra for fringe demands. Chrysler UAW workers are also seeking 30 cents, but no new contract.

The Ontario Labor Relations Board refused to appoint a conciliator in the Chrysler wage deadlock, saying that on wage reopeners conciliation services cannot apply. Ford wage talks are awaiting a conciliator. Both negotiators are deadlocked. No escalator or five-year contracts were accepted here by Windsor auto workers. Two-year contracts are the rule.

At Ford Rouge in Dearborn, U. S. layoffs continues, going back in the Press Steel Building to 1940 seniority. A strike has been voted by the Rouge Local 500 executive board and UAW president Walter Reuther was asked last week to sanction it in order to stop the company moving machinery and jobs to cheaper areas.

Reuther was not available for comment, as he was being given an award by Purdue University for being the "most effective, intelligent and responsible speaker in the field of labor in 1950."

Fascists Bomb Paris Bookshops

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Telepress). — Following five fascist bomb attacks on progressive bookshops and distribution centers in Paris in the past fortnight, De Gaulle's RPF has now embarked on new threats. The bookshops have received postcards with the words: "The next bomb will be atomic" and the signature "For De Gaulle," and similar messages.

The postcards are printed by the government-backed splitting organization "Peace and Liberty" which has close connections with De Gaulle's fascist RPF.

Although 17 days have passed since the first bombs were thrown, the French police have so far done nothing.

The newspaper l'Humanite says: "The government and the Socialist leaders have only one thought in their heads: to help De Gaulle carve out the steps to power. To install fascism, De Gaulle needs an atmosphere of terror and gangsterism."



Mexican Workers Struggle Against Peonage in Michigan

By WILLIAM ALLAN

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 30.—This is the third summer that I have come into the fields here and watched first hand the migratory workers being exploited as I have never seen any other group of workers exploited. The Michigan sugar trust here every spring

sends out its recruiting agency, the Michigan Fields Crops Association, and with the help of the U. S. government gets thousands of migratory workers here under false pretenses to work on beets, cherries and other produce. The U. S. government appropriated \$950,000 to "aid" bringing the workers into the U. S.

In 1948, with the help of the Georgia U. S. Employment Services, the Michigan Sugar trust hauled North hundreds of Negro workers in vans, as in the slave ships of old, to work in the beet fields, paying them practically nothing and "housing" them in pigsties. The Negro workers walked off the farms in hundreds that year. The Governor of Michigan promised to "investigate" but never did.

Last year hundreds of Puerto Rican workers were swindled into leaving their homelands and coming to the States, believing they would earn \$5 to \$8 a day. They were loaded into old airplanes which were flying coffins, one of which crashed into the Atlantic, killing a score or more of Puerto Rican workers. The Puerto Ricans were herded into tents without floors and slept on straw mattresses on dirt floors that turned into mud when it rained.

For weeks their wives and children waited in vain back home for money to live on. They never made more than a few cents by the time the modern slave masters got through taking off expenses



These Mexican workers live in intolerable conditions on Michigan's truck farms.

for food, clothing, fare, medical supplies, etc.

This year some 1,800 workers came from Mexico to work in the

fields and orchards of Michigan. Some of them had worked beforehand in Minnesota but a large number came direct from Mexico, riding for five days in open trucks, 70 in a truck and given one small can of sardines a day and two slices of bread.

Some 1,400 of these workers are working without a contract. When they ask the growers for the contract they are told the Mexican consul in Chicago has all the 1,400 contracts and "you know it takes a long time to sign each one of the 1,400 contracts." The contract is supposed to contain the provisions that the workers would get 60 cents an hour and be guaranteed a 49-hour week, that they would be housed in "hygienic lodgings, adequate to the climate conditions of the area of employment and similar to the type furnished agricultural workers in the area."

If a worker fights back and demands his full pay he is threat-

ened with being turned over to the U. S. Immigration Department, who, he is told, will hold him in jail till they get a carload, when he will be sent back to Mexico.

At night in the tents around the fields when the sun goes down, armies of mosquitoes descend on the workers. The workers set fire to straw inside the tent, let it burn a while, then pull it out and crawl in. This gives them enough relief to get to sleep. But the relief lasts only a short time.

No lights are in the tents, and one takes a bath in a tiny wash-tub which a worker can't fit into. The latrine is generally 200 yards away, and is used by about 45 workers. It's just a hole in the ground and flies by the cloud swarm in and out.

Up at Montague, Mich., on Aug. 3, twin girls were born to Mrs. Florencio Castro while she was at work in the fields. She is 21 years of age.

On Aug. 18 at Crosley, Mich., a group of Mexican workers struck in protest at this peonage. The striking workers were employed by the Croswell Pickle Co. Roy Gielow, an official of the firm, conceded there "might be a little truth" to the workers' charges.

The strikers said they wanted a guaranteed eight-hour day with a minimum of 60 cents an hour since the \$2 a day or less that many of them had been getting, was insufficient to take care of their families back in Mexico and their own needs here.

On living conditions, the workers said that at one place 45 men, women and children in the Croswell Pickle Co. setup were using one lavatory, which was nothing more than an outbuilding and that they had to sleep in floorless tents on straw mattresses.

One of the strikers reported that when they complained they were told that in Mexico they lived "like pigs" and that this is "a palace."

The strike lasted several days, with the company finally agreeing to study the demands of the workers. This is the first strike of its kind here.

Polio Cases Drop

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—New cases of polio are only about half of last year's figure, the State Health Department reported today.

Only 71 new cases were reported last week, compared with 138 for the same period of 1950.

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DAILY WORKER

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Busses Take Peace Call to Thousands

MANHATTAN

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Peace busses with "Stop The Killing" streamers were seen by tens of thousands of New Yorkers in Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday. Sponsored by the Manhattan Women for Peace and the Brooklyn Peace Council, the busses carried mothers and children, Negro and white youth and other fighters for peace.

Yellow streamers the length of the Manhattan bus said: "Bring The Boys Back Home To Fight Jimcrow."

Beginning at Delancey and Essex Streets at 10 a.m., the bus stopped at Seventh Avenue and 28th Street in the fur district and then at 37th Street and Seventh Avenue in the garment area. At these stops, thousands of leaflets were distributed to fur and garment workers, and nearly 300

signed petitions addressed to President Truman and UN secretary-general Trygve Lie urging a cease-fire while talks proceed.

At the Delancey Street station a man who took a leaflet told a peace worker:

"I have a son in Korea and I'm very interested in peace."

In the garment district, patrolman "Badge No. 11816" of the

(Continued on Page 8)

BROOKLYN

Sixty-five women and children toured Brooklyn in a peace bus yesterday, bearing streamers with the slogans, "Quit Killing in Korea - Talk Peace," and "World Peace Begins in Korea." The women came from neighborhood peace groups, comprising people with a wide variety of political views, but all united on the question of peace.

Rallies were held as the bus

stopped in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburgh, Crown Heights, Brownsville, Brighton and Kings Highway. The Bedford-Stuyvesant and Williamsburgh rallies were especially remarkable for the large size of the crowds and the enthusiasm of the audiences. One out of every three persons approached signed a mass telegram to President Truman, the United Nations and Gen. Ridgway urging cease-fire

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★★

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by Federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

They Don't Want Korea Peace

AN EDITORIAL

"None of the leaders of the American or British governments believes that the Korean war can be prevented from spreading and becoming a general war, if the fighting in Korea begins again in bloody earnest."

This is what the New York Herald Tribune said on Aug. 15. (See the Alsop's column.)

If this is the danger that lies in a break-up of the truce talks, then why is Gen. Ridgway so ready to end the talks than permit a joint investigation of the Kaesong bombing?

And why did President Truman yesterday at his press conference not even express a hope for resumption of the talks? Instead he admitted that our forces have been built up during the talks. (Tokyo headquarters had been claiming that not we but the North Koreans were doing just that.)

It is becoming evident that our generals and the Administration do not want the talks re-

sumed. They are apparently eager for the killing to go on and spread.

The possibility that the Korean people might some day determine their own destiny is obnoxious to our generals, politicians and war profiteers. Witness the abuse that has been heaped upon India for daring to have thoughts independent of Wall Street's.

The American people, who want peace in Korea, have been deluged with propaganda statements from the generals in the last few weeks. And in the midst of the confusion which these statements succeeded in creating, the generals have managed to bring the truce talks to the verge of collapse.

Peace in Korea can still be won. But only if the American people demand it with the same vigor that they denounced Gen. MacArthur's drive to the Yalu River. MacArthur's policies are rampant again. Only the people can call a halt and save the peace.

Hawaii Arrests Show Peril to Labor, Says CP

The seven Smith Act arrests in Hawaii confirm the Communist warnings that the "Smith Act is a club aimed not only at the Communist Party but at the entire labor movement," the party's national committee declared yesterday. The party noted that non-Communists are already being arrested under the Smith Act, just as Attorney General H. Howard McGrath recently threatened.

"The target," in Hawaii, the Communist leaders asserted, "is a powerful fighting union headed by Harry Bridges, which is the major organization on the Island." The arrest of Jack Hall, the ILWU's regional director, they declared, was "timed to disrupt the current contract negotiations, in which Hall represented 19,500 sugar workers."

The Communist Party leaders warned that Hall will not be the last non-Communist active as a labor leader to be jailed under the Smith Act. They termed the Hawaii arrests a "danger signal to every American union member." It called a "nationwide protest," warning that the first non-Communist union leader jailed under the law "will not be the last, unless a halt is called to such arrests."

Declared the Communist leaders:

"This demonstrates in life what we Communists have repeatedly warned—that the Smith and McCarran Acts will start with the

Communists but will rapidly spread to others."

Noting that McGrath termed the Hawaiian arrests "extremely important because of the strategic importance of the Hawaiian islands

(Continued on Page 6)

Gov't Arms Chief Told Copper Trust to Stand Pat in Strike

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President Truman's mobilization czar Charles E. Wilson had privately told president C. R. Cox of Kennecott Copper Co. to "stand pat" on his earlier offer to the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, it was learned today from high authority. That was last Sunday several hours before the strike.

Wilson is a large stockholder in General Electric Co., which is a large user of copper.

This intervention by Wilson is believed to have made agreement between the copper miners and the companies impossible and it was believed the White House would act before the end of the day to secure a Taft-Hartley injunction against the union.

Ironically, federal mediator Cyrus Ching, who has been meeting with both the copper companies and the union, had requested Wilson's help in persuading the companies to make some minor concession to the union.

Kennecott Copper had offered 14.875 cents per hour increase. Ching had suggested 16 cents but the copper companies, led by Kennecott, had said no.

Wilson, instead of "putting the heat" on Kennecott, as Ching requested, told the Kennecott president to "stand pat" it was learned.

The talk between Wilson and Cox took place here Sunday night,

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. MEDIATOR URGES NEW PARLEY ON COPPER STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Federal Mediator Cyrus Ching re-entered the copper strike situation yesterday afternoon, urging resumption of negotiations.

Ching's letter, which was sent to the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, which was sent to the Kennecott Copper Co. and the AFL unions involved, recapitulated the situation as it existed at 3:30 a.m. Monday when negotiations were broken off prior to the strike. Ching said Kennecott had offered 14.875 cents an hour in cash, plus the four and one-half cent pension plan already agreed to.

Kennecott now insists its last offer was 11½ cents.

Ching's letter did not mention his own previous proposal of 16 cents, plus the four and one-half cent pension, or 20½ cents.

Kennecott Copper is pattern setter for the industry employing the 58,000 striking copper workers entering their fifth day of their walkout.

650 at Rally of Women for Peace

An enthusiastic crowd of 650 filled the Penthouse Room of 13 Astor Place at the first anniversary celebration of American Women for Peace. Dr. Willard Uphaus opened the meeting with an invocation, and the Bedford-Stuyvesant Chorus evoked much applause.

Scheduled to speak as the Daily Worker went to press were Sylvia Soloff, who was indicted with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in the Peace Information Center case, and Dr. Clemenitna Paolone.

Truman Reveals Ridgway Troops Buildup; Koreans Report New Neutrality Violation

The Peking Radio charged yesterday that a U. S. B-26 bomber violated the neutrality of Kaesong thereby threatening the Korea cease-fire negotiations, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. The broadcast said the people of Kaesong regarded it as a "threat to bomb the city and put an end to the peace negotiations."

Peking broadcast a report from the New China News Agency that the violation of Kaesong neutrality had been repeated.

The dispatch said correspondents in Kaesong reported another "air violation of the Kaesong neutral zone took place Wednesday at 2:42 a.m. when a plane circled over the town and dropped a parachute flare near the conference site."

The dispatch quoted a correspondent for the Telepress Agency, C. T. Sim, as reporting:

"An ominous portent was given to Ridgway's curt rejection of a re-investigation of the Kaesong bombing by a threatening parachute flare which lit up the Kaesong sky as an American bomber roared over the ancient capital (Kaesong) at 2:42 a.m. just before Ridgway's broadcast."

"I was awakened by the zoom-

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—President Truman revealed today that Washington had utilized the lull in the Korean fighting during the truce talks to strengthen its military position. He told newsmen at his weekly press conference that this country is in a stronger position to resume fighting if the truce talks fail.

Truman's remark, while it merely confirmed reports already widely circulated here, underlined the fact that the Administration's propaganda line against the Korean defenders was that they have utilized the truce talks to reinforce their lines.

The President declined to comment further on the truce talks,

declaring that Gen. Matthew Ridgway had expressed the position of this government and that he was behind him completely.

Onda, Dolsen Case to Jury

PITTSBURGH Aug. 30.—The "sedition" frameup case against Andy Onda and James Dolsen, Pittsburgh working class leaders, went to the jury today shortly after 5 p.m.

The Slums in Which A Fourth of America Lives

By Federated Press

A picture of the crowded tenement slums, shacks and dilapidated houses in which at least one out of every four American families live is provided in the Congressional report, "Making Ends Meet on Less Than \$2,000 a Year." The report, disclosing that 10½ million families have to get along on that annual income, gives case histories of 100 typical families chosen from all parts of the U.S. Following are some of the cases cited:

LeBlanc family, six, Providence, R. I., annual income—\$1,906: "The LeBlancs have two small bedrooms and a kitchen on the second floor of an old tenement house. There is a tiny toilet room but it does not contain bathing facilities. The whole family uses the public bathroom."

Eastman family, four, New York City, annual income—\$1,820: "The Eastmans occupy a four-room apartment in an ancient three-family brick house, located in a slum section in the lower east side of Manhattan. The house was never intended as a multiple dwelling and the number of occupants allowed by the owner was violating the multiple-dwelling law. The stairways and halls are dingy and dark and the musty odor of poverty permeates the place. . . . All of the rooms are small, but in Sadie's room and the windowless kitchen there is only space enough to walk through."

Little family, six, Houston, Tex., annual income—\$960: "The Littles live in a three-room 'company' house which consists of a living room-bedroom combination, a kitchen and bedroom. There is an outdoor toilet. There are no bathing facilities, nor do they have electricity. Although they have an icebox, they only get ice for it when they go to town for groceries. Their household furnishings are scant, consisting of one table, four straight chairs, one armchair, an icebox, a double bed and pallets on the floor upon which the children sleep."

2 ROOMS FOR 11

Tucker family, 11, Florida, annual income—\$1,960: "When the family was interviewed, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and their nine children were living in two rooms of a four-room metal, barrack-type building . . . one of many in a housing project built by the government for migrant farm laborers. . . . None of the buildings are equipped with running water."

(Continued on Page 6)

PROMINENT COAST LAWYER JOINS DEFENSE OF '12'

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—Leo J. Sullivan, prominent attorney here, yesterday joined the battery of defense lawyers for the 12 Smith Act prisoners now in the county jail. Sullivan will act as co-counsel with attorney Ben Margolis in all court actions for the political prisoners, said the California Emergency Defense Committee. Sullivan is one of the most successful attorneys in Oakland, where he has practiced law since 1922. He declared he felt the case to be a crucial test of civil liberties.

Earlier this month, Sullivan had volunteered his services for Albert (Mickie) Lima, one of the 12 defendants. Now he will appear for all 12 because "it was their wish," he said.

"I consulted with the defendants yesterday, and they asked me to go into it," said Sullivan. "I said yes, yes. Absolutely."

"Civil liberties are the entire issue here. The question is the right of these 12 persons, and of anyone else, to think as they please—and to say what they please."

"The Smith Act is a very bad piece of legislation. I favor repeal of the Smith Act along with the McCarran Act and all the rest of them."

Sullivan was a machinist in a shipyard in 1921 when he was injured in a serious accident. The 11 months he spent in the hospital he put into studying law, and he was admitted to the bar the next year.

During the 1934 general strike, Sullivan represented Oakland and Alameda trade unions.

The 12 are due in court Wednesday before Federal Judge

James M. Carter to enter pleas to charges that they conspired to advocate overthrow of the government.

It is expected that the case will be transferred to another judge, since Carter was disqualified by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco from sitting on proceedings involving Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles editor of the Daily People's World and another of the 12 defendants.

THE WOMEN'S QUARTERS ON ELLIS ISLAND

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Second Article of a Series)

They were all thrown in together in the women's quarters of the Ellis Island concentration camp. There were Cuban working women, some girls in their teens, a married woman with a child, a prostitute, a woman who completed a prison sentence for theft, and a former trade union leader charged with political heresy.

"We lived there five in a room behind barred doors and windows," said the woman held for deportation on political charges. "For seven weeks we all suffered together, ate the horrible starchy, tasteless prison fare and waited."

Everybody waits on Ellis Island. They look out across the harbor. They wait and hope.

"It was a life of complete idleness," said the woman union leader. "There are no cultural activities on Ellis Island. Of course, there was a movie once a week. But they always picked the lowest grade type of a Hollywood film. And it would be libel to call that culture."

WOMEN PERSECUTED

My talks with women prisoners on Ellis Island revealed that sometimes one out of every three women inmates are imprisoned with one or more children. Often they have husbands held in the men's quarters of the island.

Especially tragic are the stories related of the persecution of Cuban women.

"I lived as a prisoner with a group of these Cuban women," a former inmate of the island told me. "Most of them are taken from Florida factories. Others are pick-

HEARTRENDING STORIES TOLD BY CUBAN VICTIMS

ed up in New York. They are chiefly garment, tobacco and restaurant workers. Unemployment drove them from Cuba. They came here with 6-month visas or 10-day visitor permits.

"Their crime is generally that of overstaying the time marked on their entrance permits. It was the question of staying here and working for a few dollars at a menial occupation or returning to Cuba and starving. These Cuban women prisoners are actually being persecuted for working in the United States to avoid starvation."

Here is the story of the young Cuban woman Carmelia. Every night she could be heard sobbing, sometimes hysterically on her prison cot. For a long time she would not talk to the other women. Then suddenly one day she stood near the barbed wire fence and poured out her heart to a woman political prisoner. She said:

"I am going to have a baby. My husband, an Argentinian, is in New York. Now I might be deported. I was not legally married to my husband. That is marked down as a crime against me. And my parents in Cuba are poor. They won't understand. They can't have me as another burden. I am going to throw myself in Havana Bay when I get back."

NOT INTERESTED

Carmelia was roughly escorted to a boat and deported to Havana. No one in the Immigration Service has ever heard from her again. They are not interested. It is just a matter of regulations.

CALL MARITIME WORKERS TO RALLY AGAINST SMITH ACT

The Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon, formed here last week, announced plans to join with the Trade Union Committee to Defend Louis Weinstock, in the holding of a mass rally on Sept. 10, in St. Nicholas Arena.

A call urging all maritime workers to rally to the defense of Lannon stated:

"For over 20 years Al Lannon has worked to organize seamen. As a leading member of the Strike

Committees of the 1936-37 maritime strikes, he helped form the NMU (National Maritime Union).

"The defense of Al Lannon is the defense of our unions, our hiring halls and all the conditions we've won bit by bit through the years."

The crime of Al Lannon as charged in the Smith Act indictment was an article on William Z. Foster in the March, 1951, issue of Political Affairs.

CORPORATE PROFITS RISE 20% IN YEAR

Reach Annual Rate of 22.6 Billion Dollars

In the first half of this year, corporate profits, after taxes, were at an annual rate of \$22.6 billion, President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers estimates. This is a rise of nearly 20 percent above the annual rate of \$19 billion reported for the first half of last year.

Corporate profits before taxes were at an annual rate of \$50.2 billion, the biggest profits in

history, a rise of 45 percent above the \$34.7 billion rate in the first half of last year, and 107 percent above the \$24.3 billion estimate for the war year 1944.

Here are the net profits after taxes of a number of leading companies for the first half of 1951, showing the percentage gain over the like period of last year.

Company	1951	1950	% increase
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	22,082,477	18,694,357	18
American Airlines Inc.	6,532,867	2,426,544	170
American Cyanamid Co.	23,455,179	12,898,401	81
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	159,040,000	134,408,481	18
American Woolen Co.	7,415,878	1,037,306	615
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25,349,432	18,241,285	39
Atlantic Refining Co.	20,723,317	17,663,395	17
Container Corp. of America	8,937,000	4,458,000	102
Continental Oil Co.	22,033,000	17,104,000	28
Corn Products Refining Co.	7,450,394	6,607,606	12
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	23,082,048	13,320,055	73
Gulf Oil Corp.	63,319,000	50,621,000	24
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	89,313,500	53,856,800	65
Johns-Manville Corp.	12,595,038	10,100,687	24
Phelps Dodge Corp.	21,156,559	16,898,491	25
Phillips Petroleum Co.	32,002,597	22,039,857	45
Pure Oil Co.	15,154,000	12,516,000	20
Reynolds Metals Co.	10,274,527	3,908,097	163
Richfield Oil Corp.	14,997,075	8,478,428	76
St. Joseph Lead Co.	7,729,138	4,127,165	87
Shell Oil Co.	46,495,231	39,478,935	18
Sinclair Oil Corp.	38,107,501	28,641,355	33
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	76,000,000	45,000,000	68
Standard Oil Co. (Cal.)	84,918,170	60,407,463	40
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)	71,068,606	52,498,494	35
Standard Oil Co. (N.J.)	249,000,000	159,000,000	56
Sun Oil Co.	22,712,149	13,150,663	73
Texas Co.	86,507,142	54,310,449	59
Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	17,223,331	14,734,087	17
United States Rubber Co.	16,427,189	8,848,737	86
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	31,564,000	27,206,707	16
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.	22,463,559	11,545,296	94
Wheeling Steel Corp.	9,797,697	7,455,145	31

*6 months to April 30

in New York while on the way to join her husband. She was arrested, declared "undesirable" and jailed like a criminal with the women on Ellis Island.

"They told me they would deport me back to Cuba and there I should apply for a permit to meet my husband in Canada," she said. "There was bitterness in her voice. 'I don't care to come back to the continent. I have had enough of your American liberty, your American way of life. I will wait in Havana until my husband finishes his work. But when will they let me out of this terrible concentration camp?'"

RICH AMERICANS

Carmen had some observations to make about the rich Americans who visit Cuba.

"The rich Americans come to our country as though the Island was their own," she said. "They use our beautiful island as a playground. They spit on our people. We are a proud people. And we resent it when we come to your country, spend our money, work and then are arrested, questioned about our politics, our family life and then locked up on this miserable island. The American government is surely copying Hitler. It is a shame."

Only two weeks ago a woman was brought into the Ellis Island pen. It was nighttime when she arrived carrying a small infant. The infant suddenly developed convulsions. The child was left to suffer through the dark early morning hours. Nothing could be done, the matron told her, until the physician arrived at 7 a.m.

It happened within the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

Quit Korea, Urges British Labor MP

LONDON, Aug. 30. (Telepress).—In a letter to the Manchester Guardian of Aug. 22, Emrys Hughes, Labor Member of Parliament, points to the "economic futility and stupidity" of the war in Korea.

Hughes suggests "that all the armed forces should be withdrawn" and that all countries, including the Soviet Union and China, should jointly assist in the reconstruction of Korea.

MELLONS REWARD PROSECUTOR IN PITTSBURGH 'SEDITION' FRAMEUP

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30.—As the case of Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen, the two peace advocates, was going to the jury it was learned that Assistant District Attorney Gilbert Helwig, the "brains" of the frameup staff, has been handsomely rewarded by the Pittsburgh war profiteers.

Helwig has moved from the D. A.'s offices to the plush head-

quarters of the Mellon family's chief law firm in the Union Trust Building.

The frameup prosecutor's law firm—Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay—represents nearly all the war profiteers in the steel city. It is counsel, for instance, to 10 Mellon corporations, including the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Crucible Steel. It also represents the United States Steel Corp. and all

its subsidiaries. These are Morgan enterprises.

Members of this firm sit on the boards of directors of the biggest Wall Street corporations. One sat in the U. S. Senate many years. They are the voice of the Mellons in Government as well as in the courthouses.

The Mellons and U. S. Steel, whom Helwig represents, have a big stake in the frameup of Andy

Onda, the Communist Party's organizer in steel, and Jim Dolsen, the Daily Worker's fearless strike reporter. Matt Cvetic, the FBI labor spy, admitted to the "sedition" trial jury that he had spent much of his time as an FBI stool-pigeon, in spying on "Communist" workers in the employ of Westinghouse, Crucible and U. S. Steel.

Helwig, the present Mellon lawyer, framed the "sedition" case

with the cooperation of the witch-hunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno.

Helwig sat at the elbow of Assistant District Attorney Loran Lewis, the ignorant front man of the frameup gang, and prompted him throughout the eight month's trial. And he personally took the floor to handle difficult legal arguments that Lewis didn't know anything about.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON FREED ON \$20,000 RAISED BY CRC

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—William Albertson, workinclass leader, was released today from jail on \$20,000 bail, raised through the efforts of hundreds of working people. Albertson was arrested Aug. 18 under the Smith Act frame.

The Civil Rights Congress posted the bond for Albertson. Arthur McPhaul, Negro trade unionist and executive secretary of the CRC, paid tribute to hundreds of workers and their families who helped

to raise the \$8,000 in cash and \$12,000 in negotiable bonds.

Albertson comes up for a hearing next Tuesday, and the U. S. District Attorney's office will seek to have him turned over to authorities in Pittsburgh. Albertson's attorney is the Negro labor lawyer, George Crockett, Jr. Judge Theodore Levin had set bail of \$20,000 refusing to go along with the Government attorney's demand for \$75,000 bail. Judge Levin characterized \$75,000 excessive.

Fail to Shake Iran Oil Stand



HENRY GRADY

TEHERAN, Aug. 30.—U.S. Ambassador Henry Grady reported failure today in a new attempt to break the Anglo-Iranian oil deadlock. Grady had a fruitless 45-minute talk with Premier Mohammed Mossadegh this morning, following a similar conference last night with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Informed sources here said there is little chance that W. Averell Harriman, President Truman's envoy, would return to Iran for further mediation efforts.

ACLU Attorney Joins Fight on Excessive Bail

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday entered the fight against government efforts to impose excessive bail on workingclass victims of the Smith Act. Mordecai

Merker, designated by the ACLU and retained by Irving Weissman, one of six defendants indicted by the Administration in Pittsburgh, pleaded with Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock to lower Weissman's bail from \$35,000 to \$5,000.

Weissman was arrested by the FBI on Aug. 17 while reading in the main room of the New York Public Library.

Judge Dimock reduced bail to \$20,000 and a few moments later U. S. Commissioner Isaac Platt set removal hearings for 2:30 p.m. today.

Dimock, reversing previous statements he has made on the issue of excessive bail, made the highly prejudicial suggestion that "unlike other criminal cases we have to consider the possibility that the defendant is guilty of the charge." Continuing in the same vein, Judge Dimock said that "it seems that bail has been used as ransom instead of assuring the appearance in court."

CALLS BAIL TOO HIGH

With this obeisance to the U. S. attorneys, the court then admitted that \$35,000 bail "is too high,"

(Continued on Page 6)

\$50,000 Bail Set for All California 12

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—Federal Judge William C. Mather today fixed the bail of all 12 Smith Act victims here at \$50,000 each.

Philip M. Connelly, former California CIO president and now Los Angeles editor of the People's World, and William Schneiderman had been held under \$75,000 bail.

Exorbitant bail of \$50,000 each have kept Albert Lima, Carl Lambert, Al Richmond, editor of the People's World; Ernest Fox, Mary Bernadette Doyle, Dorothy Healey, Connelly's wife; Rose Chermis and Henry Steinberg in jail.

Oleta Yater and Loretta Stack previously were held in \$25,000 bail.

Trial was tentatively set for Nov. 6.

British Diplomats Still Missing

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Labor government denied a report in its own party newspaper today that the missing British diplomats Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess had been found.

The Daily Herald, official organ of Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee's Labor Party, had said flatly that British military intelligence agents had found MacLean and Burgess.

William Ridsdale, chief of the Foreign Office press department, denied the entire report saying:

"The reports appearing in certain sections of the press that MacLean and Burgess had been located was officially stated to be without foundation. The Foreign Office has checked that the sources quoted had made no such statements as those attributed to it."

RUSH HAWAII INDICTMENT OF 7 UNDER SMITH ACT

HONOLULU, Aug. 30.—A federal grand jury, headed by an employee of one of the Big Five trusts of Hawaii, yesterday indicted seven workingclass leaders here under the Smith Act. The jury acted shortly after Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger, on its demand, raised bail from \$5,000 to \$7,500 each for the seven. Judge Metzger had originally reduced bail from \$75,000.

The seven posted \$2,500 additional bail and were released.

Arraignment was set for 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Among the seven defendants is Jack Hall, regional director of the ILWU, biggest union on the islands, which is hated by the employers for its militancy and accomplishments.

Named as "co-conspirators" with the seven in the alleged attempt to "teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government" were the 11 convicted Communist leaders plus William Schneiderman, one of the 12 Smith Act victims in California.

Judge Metzger himself loomed as target of the pro-fascist employers' cable and of the Truman government.

MOVES AGAINST JUDGE

As soon as the indictment was returned, U. S. district attorney Howard K. Hoddick filed an affidavit in Federal District Court asking Judge Metzger to disqualify himself from further association with the case because of "personal bias."

Hoddick's affidavit said the judge "has and will have a personal bias and prejudice against the plaintiff (government) in any prosecution which it undertakes under the Smith Act." The affidavit said this was "confirmed by his reducing the bond of each" of the seven "from \$75,000 to the nominal amount of \$5,000."

Judge Metzger today refused to disqualify himself. He said he did

not feel the department's affidavit of prejudice was made in good faith.

"I have no personal prejudice in favor of any of the defendants," he said. "I cannot properly disqualify myself for any reason set out in the affidavit."

From Washington, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), chairman of the Senate committee for Hawaiian affairs, threatened Judge Metzger with loss of his post because the latter had turned down the excessive bail with the comment that "bail was never intended as a punishment before the trial."

O'Mahoney said Metzger's ruling was "outrageous." The judge's term runs out Sept. 28, and O'Mahoney clearly implied that he would not be reappointed.

Judges in U.S. territories do not receive life terms as do mainland federal jurists.

To O'Mahoney's attack, the judge replied yesterday: "I suppose Sen. O'Mahoney thinks he knows more about the situation than I do. I don't think so."

He commented that higher bail would be "an unlawful burden" on the defendants, and added: "They haven't been tried or indicted. They shouldn't be punished just because they are accused."

Hall's release on bail ensured his continuation of negotiations for the ILWU on a new contract for 18,500 sugar workers in Hawaii.

The present agreement ends Friday, midnight. Hall's arrest and the original bail of \$75,000, were obviously timed to help the employers and hurt the union.

The six other frameup victims include Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto, ILWU secretarial employee; Dr. John E. Reinecke, teacher; J. D. Kimoto; Dwight James Freeman; Joji Ariyoshi, and Charles Fujimoto.

32,000 SIGNATURES FILED IN DETROIT FOR AN FEPC

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—The Detroit Negro Labor Council this morning led a delegation of 46 labor, civic, business and community leaders, Negro and white, to city hall and filed 32,000 signatures, enough to place an FEPC charter amendment on the November ballot.

To sabotage the petition campaign, foes of FEPC sought to tell voters the FEPC petitions were "Communist inspired," and declared that the city council would pass such an ordinance anyway.

According to law, the city council has till October to pass the ordinance. If it does not act, the issue goes on the November ballot.

William Hood, president of the Detroit Negro Labor Council and recording secretary of Ford Local 600, said that 15,000 additional signatures will be forthcoming over Labor Day, when hundreds will canvass the paraders. Hood said the law requires only 25,000 signatures.

The FEPC act was drafted by attorney George Crockett, Jr.

HAWAIIAN UNIONISTS SIGN LABOR DAY PEACE CALL

Thirty-two local and unit officers for all four Hawaiian locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union have joined thousands of their mainland fellow unionists in signing the "Labor Day Declaration for Peace," urging an immediate end to the Korean fighting, big power negotiations for a lasting peace, and the end of the "war emergency" decrees.

The signers had only a day to get the Labor Day Declaration circulated for signatures, they explained in a letter to the Labor Workshop of the People's Peace Crusade, so they concentrated on the shop officers and leaders registering their peace sentiment.

SIGNATURES POUR IN

Signatures and enthusiastic endorsements of the rousing Declaration continued to pour in from diversified unions all over the land. Among the signatures yesterday were those of workers of the Linoleum Layers, AFL of St. Paul; Local 55, Carpenters Union, AFL, Denver; International Woodworkers of the CIO, state of Washington, and many more west coast longshore workers and United Auto Workers members from Detroit.

The Labor Day Peace Declaration, in the form of a leaflet, will be distributed to the Detroit Labor Day parade which culminates in Cadillac Square.

Also received by the Labor Workshop was the text of the resolution introduced into the St.

Paul City Council by Commissioner Frank Marzitelli of the Bakers Union, AFL who is also a state AFL functionary.

The resolution urged the council to express "its wholehearted support of our government in its attempt to resolve the Korean conflict through negotiations, and that the City Council expresses its further support of the applications of the principle of peaceful negotiations for the settlement of all present and future disagreements between nations."

The resolution called upon the people of St. Paul to join the Bakery workers in prayer "for the success of the negotiations now taking place in Korea and for a permanent peace."

CHICAGO UNITY COUNCIL BACKS COPPER STRIKE

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Seventy-five delegates to the Chicago Labor Council for Labor Unity voted unanimously to support the strike of the 58,000 copper workers.

The delegates wired President Truman:

Representing 60,000 workers from six trade unions in the Chicago area we call upon you to assume control of the copper industry and grant the 20½ cent-an-hour increase in wages and pension benefits recommended by U. S. affiliation, to support the strikers.

Conciliation Service for the copper workers. We specifically urge you to refrain from invoking the Taft-Hartley law or your emergency powers to break the strike of the copper workers."

The wire was signed by Grant W. Oakes, chairman; Clifford Johnson, vice-chairman; Raymond Dennis, treasurer; Sidney L. Ordower.

The Council also called on all labor in Chicago, irrespective of affiliation, to support the strikers.

Wall St. Plans To Take Over In Indo-China

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Telepress).—How the Americans can best take over the French colonial war in Vietnam and build up the country as a base of aggression against People's Democratic China—this is the main purpose of the talks in Washington to which the U. S. military leaders have summoned the French commander in Vietnam, General De Lattre De Tassigny.

DeLattre, now in France, is about to leave for Washington, where the talks open Sept. 12. From reports from Saigon, it is clear that the U. S. has already worked out the general lines of the plans it will dictate to the French government.

A report from the semi-official Agence France Presse, citing "well-informed American circles in Saigon," states that the conference will discuss three points: organization of a Vietnam army and the study of the credits, arms and equipment necessary for its development; the political situation in Vietnam and the French government concept of the repercussions of an "eventual armistice" in Korea.

In an editorial on these talks, the Communist newspaper L'Humanite points out that this means that it is Washington which is going to dictate to France what constitute the "French Union."

GRIP TIGHTENING

"Never before has the United States declared so openly and so insolently its intention to interfere in Indochina," says the paper. "The American grip is tightening on Indochina. It has become clear that the soldiers of the expeditionary force are fighting there for the interests of the Americans."

The paper goes on to stress that the creation of a "Vietnam Army" under the puppet Bao Dai is yet another American attempt to give the American military mission there the "Vietnam Army."

The editorial then refers to N. Y. Governor Thomas E. Dewey's recent visit to Indochina, and declares: "Mr. Dewey envisaged the final opening of another theatre of operations." This means that if, under the pressure of the peoples, the Kaesong peace talks are successful, the U. S. imperialists would move to Tonkin (North Vietnam) to take up their aggressive plans against China.

Danes Oppose Ties With Greece, Turkey

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28 (Telepress).—In an interview with the Communist daily Land og Folk, Foreign Minister Ole Bjoern Kraft states that he is "ignorant" of a news service despatch from London stating that certain Atlantic countries have now given up their "resistance" to the incorporation of Greece and Turkey in the Atlantic Pact.

Kraft adds that the attitude of the Danish Government has not changed since July 1 when he told the Communist leaders Aksel Larsen and Alfred Jensen that the government "had taken exception on principle" to the inclusion of the two states mentioned, and "had made all possible objections against it."

Daily Worker

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World of Labor

by George Morris



Two Leaders Take Issue With AFL's War Line

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE DECLARATION of the two top officers of the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, that the socialist and capitalist governments can live in peace in this world is like a ray of sunshine within the AFL. I don't know whether president Earl J. J. Gorman and secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman of the AMC BW meant their joint editorial in the union's organ as criticism of the AFL council's stand. But it unquestionably expresses a view directly opposite to the AFL council's.

Jimmerson and Gorman, declaring their confidence in a negotiated peace between the two worlds, write:

"We have never given up hope that the two systems can exist peacefully in the same world. Peace in the Korean situation, therefore, may be the first step towards the accomplishment of a world without human slaughter."

The AFL executive council's statement considers it unfortunate that peace talks had even started in Korea. The Soviet initiative for the five-power pact and the talks in Korea, in the AFL's estimation, is "a Trojan Horse," "merely a change of tactics" to "lull us into relaxing

our defense program." The council's statement left no door open for peace but a surrender by what it calls the "Iron Curtain" countries. To date, the position of the CIO's leadership has been no different.

Now I don't want to leave the slightest impression that the leaders of the Butchers union are any more friendly to the Soviet Union than is the AFL council. By and large they belong to the same conservative leadership in labor. That is why their view is significant. At least some people, it seems, are gaining their senses and the realization that their members don't want war, and that if there is not to be a war then there has to be a formula for the co-existence of the two systems in the same world.

If men like Jimmerson and Gorman can state it as plainly as that, then it seems to me there are many others in both the CIO and AFL who think as they do, and they should get encouragement from the rank and file to also speak out. The plain truth is that in most right-wing-led unions there is a virtual ban on the word peace. For a long time those who used the word were eyed by officials with suspicion.

To some extent this condition has been broken down in the locals. The opinion expressed by the Butchers' leaders, and similar hopes featured in Labor, the organ of the railroad unions, shows that it is even being broken down at the top. But the fact is that as yet the controlling leaders of the AFL and CIO have not been forced to answer unequivocally whether they are for war or peace.

We have the strange situation in the United States that the top labor leadership is actually the most vocal supporter of the extreme position in the pro-war camp. But the base beneath them consists of those in the population who are most anxious for peace.

One obstacle to tapping the widespread sentiment in the AFL and CIO which the Butchers' stand reflects is the narrowness of the approach of those who are already active in the peace movement. Too many still regard the fight for peace as a "left" fight. This is a struggle that transcends the traditional differences in the labor movement. Only the enemies of peace try to label the movement as a "left" movement, to narrow its scope.

The issue is simply as follows: There isn't a leader in the AFL or CIO who doesn't claim that he is for an end of the slaughter and for peace. But that is merely a platitude if it is not accompanied by a formula for achievement of peace. The Soviet Union has proposed a five-power peace pact. Jimmerson and Gorman say a negotiated peace is possible. The AFL executive council denounced the proposal and says in effect that it isn't. But what do the workers in the unions think? That is the decisive question.

Nenni Says Italian People Will Fight for Lasting Peace

By Telepress — PRAGUE.

THE PEOPLE of Czechoslovakia and the peace-loving peoples of the entire world may rely with confidence on the Italian people to play a decisive role in the worldwide struggle for lasting peace. This was the message of Pietro Nenni, Vice-Chairman of the World Peace Council and General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Italy, at a press-conference here on Aug. 8. Nenni is taking health treatment at one of the Czechoslovak spas. The peace initiative of Soviet representatives Malik and Shvernik have given a great stimulus to the constantly growing peace movement in Italy, Nenni stated in answer to a correspondent's question. The Malik proposal for a ceasefire in Korea appreciably strengthened Italy's peace forces, in their efforts to thwart Wall Street's plans to transform Italy once more into an aggressive war base.

Washington's conversion of Leghorn (Livorno) and other Italian ports into war bases, with the consent of the De Gasperi government, had already rallied many new fighters to the cause of peace, Nenni added. There was deep concern and resentment among the Italian working class at this flagrant violation of Italian sovereignty, he said. This resentment was expressed in action by the Italian dockworkers who were not deterred by the government's official excuse that the war supplies were merely "in transit" through Italy to Austria.

THE GREATEST impact on the peace movement in Italy came from the message of the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, USSR, Nikolai Shvernik, to U. S. President Truman, Nenni continued. Nenni was asked to state his

views regarding the latest government reshuffle in Italy, and its meaning for the peace movement. He replied that the new De Gasperi government was even less capable of winning the confidence of the people than the previous one. With the government's loss of 5,000,000 votes in the last election despite the manipulation of the electoral system, the divisive conflicts existing within the government circles, and the limitation of the newest Cabinet to Christian Democrats only, the political aspects of the government's weakened position would begin to show in the heightened struggle for peace and progress within the next month or so, Nenni felt confident.

The government majority, of course, would do everything possible to remain in power until 1953, the latest date that elections can be called, he added. In fact, the government's fear of electoral defeat is reflected in the postponement until after Christmas—that is, until 1952—of elections which had not yet taken place in some districts.

Only the complete defeat of the present government parties, all of whom are reactionary, will ensure a peace program for Italy, the Socialist Party leader believes. The rightwing elements in the Christian-Democrat Party are the dominant ones, and it is their aim to establish an authoritarian corporate state along the lines of Salazar's Portugal rather than the pattern of the ill-starred Mussolini and Hitler corporate states, he explained. But he declared that the Italian working class will defeat these plans, despite the be-

trays of the rightwing Socialists Saragat and Romito.

QUESTIONED as to the role of the Italian clergy in the peace movement, Mr. Nenni stated that the lower clergy in the towns and countryside were in favor of the Stockholm and Berlin peace appeals, but their active work for peace was hampered by the attitude of the Vatican. He gave several examples of the banning of progressive newspapers by the Catholic hierarchy and the suppression of priests who fought for a peace policy.

As the Italian people realize more and more each day that they will pay dearly for De Gasperi's war-provoking policy, so they increase their efforts to prevent him from turning their country into a network of U. S. war bases for an all-out attack on the Soviet Union. This is why 10,500,000 people have already signed the Berlin Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact, and 18,000,000 signed the previous Stockholm Appeal to outlaw atomic warfare, Mr. Nenni pointed out.

Not war preparations, but such steps as the preparatory international economic conference to take place in Moscow later this year, are winning the support of the Italian people, the Socialist leader continued. The economic conference proposal has aroused great interest, particularly in industrial circles. It is expected that a large Italian delegation will participate.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES' Tillman Durdin reports from Hong Kong that all arrivals from China "uniformly testify" that the "majority of the younger Chinese are earnest partisans of the Communist regime." He says that "millions of young people are participating in the administration" of the country, with a "21-year old lad" apt to be mayor of a city. Mr. Durdin finds all this "disturbing." The Times quotes Veterans of Foreign Wars commander Ralls: "The way to destroy communism is to destroy it in our own country," and VFW commander for Alabama, Reese: "I say to you that if you try to drive the Confederate flag from this organization, you're driving the South out of this organization." Don't get excited, commander. Everybody knows that the best flag for today's white supremacist — anti-communist crusade is the rag of the slaveholders and lynchers who tried to destroy the republic. . . . The Times is afraid of the U. S. Fascist Franco alliance: "We will be helping to perpetuate Franco in power" and "Perhaps fascism will take root elsewhere, for can one honestly say in this day and age, even in the U. S., that there is no danger of the contagion of fascism?"

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone notes that Ridgway failed to answer the Korean-Chinese demand that "the texts of all documents between the two truce delegations be made public." Asking whether the Truman-Ridgway "truce" line is now the northern boundary of a conquered Korea, Stone wants to know: "Do Ridgway and Truman fear that full disclosure would show that they were picking up where MacArthur left off?"

THE NEWS runs a letter (it doesn't indicate which editor wrote it) calling on all car owners to "fly the rebel flag, the Stars and Bars." This is the News' characteristically sneaky way of plugging for some anti-democratic cause. Flying the Confederate flag is the latest rage among the Negro-haters, Jew-haters and labor-haters who feel a little inhibited about brandishing the Hitler swastika, but will settle for the Fuehrer's spiritual ancestors from the South.

THE MIRROR wants Washington to stop pretending that we have allies instead of satellites and stooges. "Make it a U. S. peace" it says of the Japanese treaty, and Lord pity anybody who refuses to go along.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM's Eleanor Roosevelt says that the opposition to the Japanese treaty, which she hopes will be "accepted quickly," is all a matter of Soviet "black-mail" to "make a dent in the solid front of the Western Powers." India, China, Burma, Indonesia, et al., don't count, of course. They're "western" powers when they go along with Wall Street, unimportant, colored, "backward" peoples when they don't.

THE POST headlines: "ILGWU Rallies to Halley as 'Unbossed' Candidate." Well, as unbossed as the Tammany man Dubinsky backed for Mayor last time.—R.F.

COMING in the Labor Day Edition of THE WORKER
Features by Abner Berry, George Morris and John Pittman

Daily Worker

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THE FRANTIC BLACKMAILERS

IT TOOK ONLY A FEW HOURS for the Hawaiian Federal judge who dared to quote the U.S. Constitution on the right of reasonable bail to get his face smashed in, figuratively, by the enraged Washington lawbreakers.

Hardly had Federal Judge Metzger in Hawaii set the bail for the latest Smith Act frameup victims at \$5,000 when the Department of Justice cracked down on his head with the statement that he would be fired from the bench for his daring act of insubordination.

THUS, THE LAWLESS terrorism let loose by the Smith Act raiders, with the FBI and McGrath wielding the whip, now comes out into the open. The arrests of Communists on the fraudulent indictments of the FBI are plainly a lawless conspiracy in the offices of McGrath and J. Edgar Hoover to destroy whatever remnants may remain of our legal system, an independent judiciary upholding the Constitution.

The Department of Justice demands "built-in" verdicts, "built-in" judicial opinions, foregone convictions by terrorized juries. The Department of Justice, waving the bloody shirt of its Smith Act "anti-Communist" forgeries, is rewriting the nation's legal system, issuing one-man decrees which wipe out all previous protections against lawless arrest and lawless detention.

We have seen its agents, like Saypol, fly into rages against even judges like Learned Hand who dared to take Saypol's victims out of prison for one day. We have seen the Saypols rant their anti-Semitism before juries so brutally as to embarrass the Circuit Court of Appeals into a sharp rebuke.

Medals, awards, and promotions await the subservient judges and attorneys who will collaborate with the FBI and McGrath in their destruction of the American legal system. That is the "Medina path" to glory and promotion. Judge Metzger has an axe waiting for his neck. He had dared to presume the Smith Act victims innocent before their already-rigged "trial." He had dared to uphold the Constitution.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS bemoaned the fact that Americans are afraid to speak their minds on issues today because of the "anti-Communist" blackmail launched by Senator McCarthy. Truman wants America to accept him as its leader against McCarthyism.

Where will the nation find a more hideous example of this McCarthyism than in the Department of Justice's threat to "break" Federal Judge Metzger for daring to oppose a request for deliberately unmettable bail? In the light of this blackmailing of Federal judges by his own officials, President Truman's outcry against McCarthyism sounds hollow indeed.

WHY IS THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE so enraged, so frantic, at the refusal of one single judge in Hawaii to jail innocent men and women through exorbitant bail?

It is because the frameup structure on which the Smith Act raids against the Communists are being carried out is so rotten that a single push can knock it over. The manufactured nightmare of the "clear and present danger" and the whole rigmarole of "sabotage" and "security" falls apart at the touch of a single sane perusal.

The fact is, every illegal step by the Justice Department creates uneasiness among the people. Instead of sweeping along the people on a wave of hysteria, the Justice Department, to its dismay, finds that each day more and more people look upon its activities with suspicion. Many — although still not nearly enough — are beginning to speak out. Many are beginning to see that you cannot fight McCarthyism without fighting the repressive measures of the Administration itself.

THE FRANTIC RAGE of the Smith Act gangsters is a sign of their fear of the American people, of all classes and groups. The people will not tolerate this destruction of our constitutional liberties if they know the truth. The people's fight for reasonable bail, for a re-hearing by the Supreme Court in October of the Smith Act convictions, and for the repeal of this vile neo-fascist blueprint is now more timely than ever.

The "anti-Communist" club has gone far beyond the "Communists."

It now hangs over every decent American, be he trade unionist or Federal judge.



A Screened Jury in Pittsburgh Weighs Fate of Onda, Dolsen

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

HUNDREDS of steel workers and coal miners, who know and admire Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen, are anxiously waiting for the jury verdict in the eight months' thought-control trial, as this is being written.

The jailers are also waiting in the grim, granite prison on the other end of the "Bridge of Sighs" that runs across the street from the courthouse, where Onda and Dolsen are being tried.

The frameup prosecutor, Loran Lewis, is finishing his wild speech of hate—that he calls his "summation." And the nine women and three men, who sit in the jury box alongside the Mellon Bank calendar, will then be locked up with the fate of the two peace champions in their hands.

This isn't a free jury, however. Every one of the 12 men and women, who will pass on the fate of the two opponents of the Mellons and other war-mongers, has been carefully screened. This has been officially admitted by the prosecution. Lewis signed a stipulation last January, saying that his detectives had investigated every juror's "political affiliation." That means they know whether the juror has voted for progress or reaction.

Lewis admitted also that his plainclothesmen had likewise checked on every juror's "religious affiliation." This knowledge helps him in fanning religious prejudice against the two defendants.

The plainclothes' cops also checked on every juror's job and financial condition. That permits other kinds of pressure to be used.

The jury screening began when the jury panel was chosen. And the prosecutor had the typewritten reports of his detectives on the counsel table before him in the courtroom as he accepted or rejected each panel member.

No, this isn't a free jury, as defense counsel John T. McTernan pointed out when he called for the panel's dismissal last January. Every juror has been intimidated by this outrageous snooping, the lawyer declared. Every juror knows that "The Law" is looking over his shoulder as he or she sits in the jury box.

der as he or she sits in the jury box.

THE JURORS have been giving close attention to the powerful closing arguments of Andy Onda, who serves as his own counsel, and McTernan. Some of them seem very much impressed.

But the pressure on these lower middle-class housewives and salesladies and small property owners is tremendous in the trusts' Iron City.

More than sympathy in the jury box is needed. That something more is the utmost determination.

The jurors know that the Pittsburgh newspapers, the radio lords and the big employers and the FBI are out to get Onda and Dolsen.

They read in the papers last week that Onda and Dolsen had just been arrested again under the fascist Smith Act on similar charges to those they were facing in court. This second arrest, as the first case was about to go to the jury, is highly prejudicial to the rights of the defendants, as a U. S. District Judge Stewart admitted here last week.

Judge Stewart was addressing U. S. Attorney Boyle, who was directing the second witchhunt.

"I never heard of a case like this, where people were apprehended during one trial for another trial," Judge Stewart declared. And he pointed out that he believed it would "interfere" with the rights of the defendants.

Nevertheless Judge Stewart fixed the Smith Act bail at \$20,000 each. This means \$30,000 altogether each for Onda and Dolsen, for they were out under \$10,000 under the State "sedition" charges when they were arrested again on Aug. 17.

Judge Stewart also fixed \$20,000 bail for Ben Carreathers, who was also arrested in Pittsburgh, and for Steve Nelson, who was arrested in Philadelphia and for William Albertson, who was arrested in Michigan and William Weisman, who was taken in New York. All were indicted last week.

NELSON is the only one now out on bail. He spent six days in prison in Philadelphia, where he was thrown in a cell with several violent, psychotic crim-

inals. His crutches, that he has been using since his automobile accident, were taken from him in prison.

The \$20,000 bail decision was a defeat for U. S. Attorney Boyle, who demanded \$100,000 on the claim that the Smith Act charges are about the same as "treason" charges, since the U. S. is "fighting Russia."

But \$20,000 is still highly unreasonably. And defense counsel is appealing to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for "reasonable bail" in line with the Eighth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The high point in the State "sedition" trial in the last week came during Onda's final words to the jury, when he said that he knew the "cause of peace" and social progress would triumph in the U. S. He knew this, the former steel worker said, because "I have faith in the American people."

Letters from Readers

The Milky Way To Profits

MINNEAPOLIS.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Every once in a while now, some "discontented cynic" raises a question whether our great corporations are solely concerned with "doing good" for the American people, with any profit that they may realize in the process being merely incidental. Now however, in large full page ads in newspapers announcing the wonderful new product, "Starlac," nutritious non-fat milk, we have an example of the corporations' unselfish action to serve the public without any thoughts of profits.

Minnesota dairy farmers are paid 30 cents per hundred weight for their skim milk or 3/5 of 1 cent per quart. Now according to these paid advertisements of Borden's, for only about eight cents per quart (a little more than 13 times what they pay the farmers) consumers can get this wonderful new product with all the Riboflavin, calcium and minerals left in it. C.S.

INDIANA GOVERNOR ORDERS 200 COPS TO BAR PICKETS

BOURBON, Ind., Aug. 30.—Gov. Henry F. Schricker ordered 200 state troopers today to enforce a court order banning pickets at a small radio and television parts plant, despite an admission that there was no violence involved.

Fifty state policemen were ordered into this area late yesterday and 150 more were sent today to stand by for possible duty in a strike at the Joyner Corp. plant. Schricker said at Indianapolis he

would "insist" that the court order be obeyed.

The CIO United Auto Workers, on strike since Aug. 15, had ignored the court order. The number of pickets was increased today to about 350 with the arrival of a group of union members from South Bend, Ind.

There was no violence, but spokesmen for the governor said he ordered the state troopers into the area because the union defied the temporary court order issued by Judge Alvin F. Marsh.

ACLU

(Continued from Page 3) but set the figure at the minimum beyond which Assistant U. S. Attorney John M. Foley warned it must not go.

The Weissman bail hearing was highlighted by insulting references from Foley to the defendant's war record. Following Merker's recitation of Weissman's GI service, including six battle citations, action in the Battle of the Bulge, Salerno and the Anzio beachhead, Foley sneeringly declared:

"That this man fought gallantly in the U. S. Army must be taken with a grain of salt because actually he was fighting not in behalf of this country but in behalf of Russia."

ACLU attorney Merker, in a brief statement to the court, said the "ACLU is a champion of civil liberties" and was "opposed to totalitarian dictatorships." He made clear that the ACLU's interest in the case was determined by the constitutional issues involved and not in the political ideologies or economic systems that might be raised in the course of the proceedings.

Merker fought vigorously to stay removal proceedings until next Tuesday, arguing that the defendant "needs at least that time" to arrange for securing bail and further consultation with counsel. He seemed startled at government objections based on the ironic contention that Weissman's presence was needed immediately in Pittsburgh "for expeditious trial" or else the other defendants might be held unfairly in prison longer than necessary.

This from the government which has kept working-class leaders, aged and sick, in prison for weeks and even months at a time by virtually tearing up the right of bail invested in the Con-

stitution, caused muffled guffaws among spectators.

Weissman, a 38-year-old father of two children, was indicted under the Smith Act two weeks ago along with Steve Nelson, out on \$20,000 bail; James Dolsen, Andrew Onda, Benjamin Carreathers, and William Albertson, arrested in the Detroit area. All are being held in jail on \$20,000 bail.

Slums

(Continued from Page 2)

There is no heating system except the oil cook stove in the room used as the kitchen. When the sun is out, the metal house almost melts the inhabitants and, when it is cold, the metal almost freezes them. At night the walls and ceilings sweat and drip water in their faces as they try to sleep.

Jones family, five, St. Louis, annual income—\$1,268: "For \$5 a week Mrs. Jones rents three rooms on the third floor of an old and dirty brick tenement house. One unsafe staircase leads to their lodgings from the street. A tavern occupies the first floor of the attached tenement next door. Their building is actually a firetrap, and a fire hazard is ever present in the form of two oil stoves which are the only means of heating and cooking. The family shares a bath with other tenants on their floor."

Carson family, 11, Cincinnati, annual income—\$1,900: "To reach the front door of the tenement house where the Carsons live, it is necessary to walk over planks of wood because of the holes in the brick-paved walk. The rats in the yard are tame and continue to nibble and are not at all disturbed by persons passing by. The 11 Carsons live in three rooms on the third floor of this house, for which the rent is \$10 a month. . . . Coal is used in the winter for cooking and wood in the summer. They do not have any kind of refrigeration nor do they have hot water. Mrs. Carson said that the landlord had not papered the walls since they move in five years ago and that the paper was in bad shape then. But she has made the apartment more cheerful by hanging colorful paper drapes at the windows."

Korea

(Continued from Page 1) ing of the plane and saw the vivid glare of the flare as it floated westward with the wind.

"Men of the conference house staff confirmed that the parachute flare was dropped by a B-26 just north of the conference site and the plane later circled back in the direction of the floating flare."

CP Statement

(Continued from Page 1) in our fight against Communism in the Pacific," the Communist Party replied:

"The mask is thus torn from the Smith Act on this island of the Pacific when it attacks as 'communism' a union which successfully challenged the power of greed and gold of ruthless American capitalist interests there, a union which unites Japanese, Chinese, Negro, Malayan and white workers. This is a forerunner of similar attacks against progressive unions here on the mainland. If Truman and McGrath continue to pursue their McCarthy-like pattern, no active union is safe. No labor leader who fights for the interests of the workers is safe."

William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry signed the national committee statement, which continued:

"These Hawaiian arrests are also a significant spearhead thrust into the Pacific area. They brutally demonstrate what American imperialism has in store for colonial peoples throughout the world."

The victory in obtaining reduced bail in Hawaii, the national committee said, "should spur freedom-loving Americans to renewed struggle" for reasonable bail "here in our own cities."

Calling for an intensified drive to win a "speedy and favorable hearing and judgment" by the Supreme Court on the Smith Act, the party leaders said:

"The Gestapo-like arrests are spreading like a plague. No one knows where the early morning knock will next sound, who will next be dragged from home and family and jailed, with excessive bail demanded."

They urged the entire labor movement "regardless of differences, to unite against this abominable threat to the life of the labor movement. . . ."

The arrest under "the thought-control Smith Act" of Jack Hall, head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Hawaii, and six other working class leaders and editors there was condemned by the Civil Rights Congress yesterday "as an act of official racism, as well as a blow against all American labor."

The CRC, leading American Negro-white civil liberties group, declared that Hall's arrest "is obviously an attempt by President Truman and the federal government to smash a 30,000-member union composed mainly of Chinese, Japanese, Negro, Malayan and Filipino workers."

U.S.-Philippines War Pact Signed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The United States and Philippines governments today signed the first of a series of Pacific war pacts planned by the U. S. The U. S. will sign an almost identical pact with Australia, and New Zealand next week in San Francisco. The pacts are seen as part of the campaign by the U. S. to get Pacific countries to go along with the proposed Japanese treaty, which provides for militarizing Japan.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson hinted in the signing ceremonies, that while the pact with the Philippines declares it is aimed at "aggression," it is also aimed to crush internal democratic movements within the country, like the People's Liberation forces (formerly known as the Hukbalahap.)

110 Groups Visit USSR in 1/2 Year

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—The Newspaper Izvestia cited the large number of foreign delegations to the Soviet Union as proof of the absence of an "iron curtain" or any barrier to travel in the USSR.

One of the most remarkable phenomena of the age, Izvestia said, is the mass character of such travel, showing the "boundless love and gratitude of millions of people for the Soviet people and the Soviet leader, the friend of workers in all countries, the banner-bearer of peace, the great Stalin."

Izvestia said that in the first half of this year, 110 delegations from 28 countries came here, including the United States.

The delegations usually travel by invitation and under the auspices of the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Soviet trade unions, peace committee or various women's and youth organizations.

Truman Threatens Czechoslovakia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Threats to bar all trade with Czechoslovakia were issued by White House "informants" today, as President Truman pushed a pressure campaign to get William N. Oatis, self-confessed spy freed from the sentence he is serving in Czechoslovakia.

Truman announced that the Oatis case was not closed, in commenting at a news conference on Czech Ambassador Vladimir Prochazka's statement the day before that the case was closed from a juridical point of view.

Copper Strike

(Continued from Page 1) it was learned, at the most crucial point in the negotiations. The strike was scheduled for Monday morning. It was clear that Wilson's backing was a decisive factor in the copper companies' stubborn refusal to reach a settlement with the union.

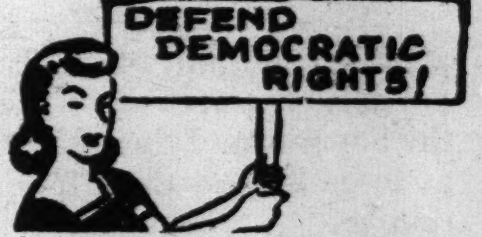
In a letter to the union and the companies, Ching called for another conference this afternoon. Ching said he was withdrawing his 16-cent proposal to clear the way for new negotiations.

The union accepted Ching's invitation but the company had made no answer at this writing. Originally scheduled for 2:30 this afternoon, the meeting was postponed awaiting the companies' reply.

The report of the Wage Stabilization Board went to the White House shortly before noon today and was being studied by President Truman and his advisers. Most informed persons here believed it recommended that the President instruct the Justice Department to secure a Taft-Hartley injunction.

The WSB report advises the President that it cannot function further in the copper case because the union spokesmen have refused to order the miners back to work without a settlement.

This is the formula usually used to lay the basis for a strikebreaking injunction



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Un-Americans Delay Hollywood Hearing to Get TV Spotlight

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—Witchhunting Congressmen are not half as interested in probing Hollywood as they are in appearing on television.

That's why a five-man subcommittee of the House un-American Committee postponed setting up shop here from Sept. 4 to Sept. 17.

Original subpoenas, allegedly being served by federal agents on some 60 radio, television and movie personalities set Sept. 4 for the start of the inquisition in the Federal building.

But then the Congressmen, who will be headed by Rep. John S. Wood (D-Cal.) realized that the Japanese peace meeting in San Francisco would have all the big TV outlets tied up.

And how could they go about breaking the Bill of Rights without TV? Can't get enough publicity that way.

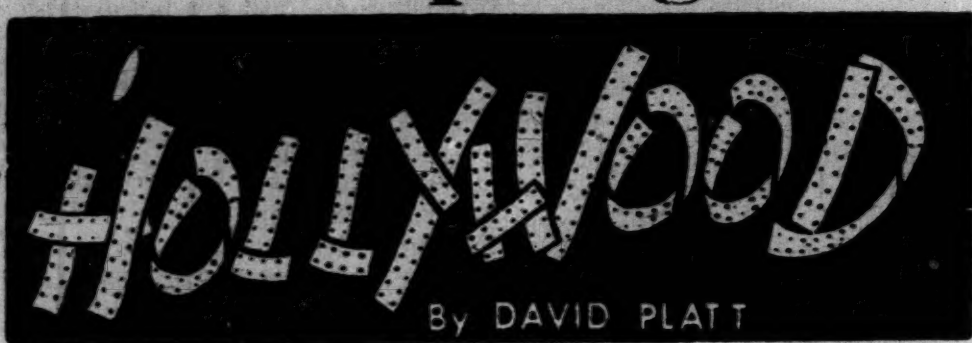
So the Congressmen decided to hold their 10 days of night and day sessions starting Sept. 17. That way they can play actor on TV.

This all came out after Michael Wilson, screenwriter, blew the gaff on the unAmerican hush-hush preparations for the big red-baiting show.

Wilson, co-author of the screenplay for A Place in the Sun beat the inquisitors to the punch after they subpoenaed him.

In a statement issued through his attorney, Robert W. Kenny, former state attorney general, Wilson said he would "resist the committee's assault on the Bill of Rights as I always have, and I believe, that many others will join me."

And, oh yes, the un-Americans will hold fourth in the Federal Building's "Kefauver Room" the spot where Sen. Estes Kefauver made his bow as a TV crime-buster.



Letter from England

Dear Dave:

Your material on the Warner Bros. movie 'I Was a Communist for the FBI' has been immensely useful to our Daily Worker, who used it extensively in a special news column last week. I have a note from Tom Speacer saying how valuable your stuff was.

It will please you to hear that the capitalist papers have not taken very kindly to the picture. Jympson Harman, veteran reviewer in the Evening News, said:

"The first thing propaganda needs is conviction. The hero of 'I Was a Communist for the FBI' suffers so much from family misunderstanding of his double life for the American Government, and the Communists are made into such thugs that the picture becomes merely another bit of topical movie convention. . . ."

Roy Nash in another London evening paper 'The Star': "There is too much propaganda in this film and not enough entertainment. Its strident note gave me the impression that the war which threatens between Russia and the West had broken out already. That war is one of the things I go to the cinema to forget."

Richard Winnington of the News Chronicle: "Hollywood's disastrous luck with anti-Communist scare films is crowned this week by Warner Brothers' 'I Was a Communist for the FBI,' a film that can please nobody but (presumably) Warners. Jews, liberals, Negroes and trade unionists will hate it. Communists will hate it because it represents them as cheap gangsters out for profit. Anti-Communists will hate it most of all

because such childish denigration of a formidable enemy ridicules their own task. And those who are just looking for a non-political thrill will do better with the nearest 'B' gangster movie. The film is based on the experiences of FBI undercover men in the Communist Party, Matt Cvetic, as related to a journalist and published in the Saturday Evening Post. It is significant that Cvetic's testimony (in real life) was not considered solid enough to be used in open court at the trial of the 11 Communist leaders."

Thomas Spencer in the London Daily Worker: "The Goebbels' technique of the big lie has been taken over by Hollywood to produce the most degraded and ludicrously false anti-Communist film yet to appear in this country. Gerhart Eisler, the German Communist who was illegally detained against his will by U. S. officials during the war and after, appears as a heavy villain who transmits Moscow's orders and plies American Communists with caviar. A typical lie is the description of him as a 'convicted perjurer.' In a British court, after his escape from America, he was proved to be nothing of the sort. This stupid and disgusting nonsense is not likely to win the FBI any friends and admirers in this country. The few who go to see it are likely to be affronted by its dreary incompetence as film entertainment and by the crude and wholesale smear-technique of its propaganda."

Yours,

C. B.
Bucks,
England.

HOW MUSSORGSKY FILM WAS CREATED

The author of the following article—Grigori Roshal—directed the brilliant new Soviet film "Mussorgsky" now playing at the Stanley Theatre.

By GRIGORI ROSHAL

The talented actor Alexander Borisov succeeded in giving an accurate and heartfelt interpretation of the great composer (Mussorgsky).

I worked with Borisov for the first time in my preceding production, "Ivan Pavlov." This was his first experience in films. Even then, while working on the film about Pavlov, but cherishing the thought of producing "Mussorgsky," I felt that in Borisov I had found an actor capable of giving a true picture of the composer. But the results which Borisov actually achieved surpassed all expectations.

Things did not go smoothly at first. Borisov was ever critical of his own work. Often he underestimated his own abilities, and my main task was to make him more confident.

For example, Borisov felt that he could not sing, that it was one thing to play the part of Pavlov, and quite another to reveal on the screen the creative genius of composer Mussorgsky. The actor felt that this was beyond him. But by gradually obtaining a more complete understanding of the character of the musician, he succeeded in re-creating it. Soon he was singing with no thought of having no voice.

And it soon became clear that

Borisov was exceptionally gifted in music and possessed a very good voice. The inner dramatist with which Mussorgsky's works are rendered on the screen, a dramatist keenly felt by the audience, is the result of patient, thoughtful work.

During the rehearsals it soon became clear to both the director and the accompanist that Borisov could render any piece in music or singing which they might present him.

Both of us, as well as composer Dmitri Kabalevsky, were astounded by the enormous work done by the actor as a result of which he could perform at rehearsals in a manner so simple and spontaneous. Many people who have seen the film cannot believe that Borisov himself does the singing. But the fact is that Borisov himself sings, and accompanies himself on the piano, and conducts the orchestra.

I should like to say a few words about the role of Stasov, famous Russian music critic, as played by Nikolai Cherkasov. This giant of a man, this loving friend and thoughtful guide, this voice raised in defense of Russian art, seems to have been hewn by the actor out of a single block of marble with sharp and striking features.

He is possessed of inexhaustible optimism and inexhaustible strength. He is capable of annihilating the enemies of his ideas and of showing the utmost devotion to his friends, those who share his views. He takes pride in the greatness of Russian art, ever as-

serting its vigour and originality. He rejoices in the achievements of world music as expressed in the works of Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, and other great masters, but wrathfully decries the inferior, impotent "virtuosos" of so-called Western music.

Actor Balashov gives a good interpretation of the very difficult role of composer Balakirev, grasping and revealing the contradictions in the character of this leader of "The Big Five." The other members of the cast also deserve mention for the fine work they did on this picture.

Inestimable contributions to the success of the film were made by the Kirov State Opera Theatre in Leningrad and by composer Dmitri Kabalevsky. At first it may seem strange that a composer should be essential to a film built up on the music of Mussorgsky, nevertheless D. Kabalevsky's contribution to the film was very substantial. He wrote much music linking excerpts from the works of Mussorgsky, serving to interpret them and give unity to the musical structure of the film as a whole.

After the production of "Mussorgsky," the great Russian composer, long a favorite of the Soviet people, has become even more dear to their hearts. During the present period of struggle for peace, the genius of Mussorgsky, inspired by love for his fellow men, takes its place in our fighting ranks as though he were still alive.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Ringside Angles on Cavilan-Graham

IT WAS A CLOSE FIGHT and a lot of people could honestly enough differ on the winner. Another reason I like baseball better, come to think of it.

When the final gong sounded, this writer, second row working press, or blood-dodging range, had marked nine rounds for Cavilan, six for Graham. I personally don't score rounds "even" in a fight like this, where there is constant exchanging. You might call a round even when two stationary heavyweights throw one punch each all round. But to call a Cavilan-Graham round even is in my opinion an impossible feat of hair splitting. My scorecard had Cavilan taking the first seven rounds, most of them by big thumping margins, and also clearly winning the tenth and thirteenth.

Graham, who showed little over the early route as Cavilan beat a steady, varied tattoo, closed strongly with smart, sharp and occasionally brilliant boxing, displaying surprising stamina for one never before tested over the championship distance. Neither fighter ever buckled the other's knees or came close to a knockdown. It was strictly a matter of scoring.

The two judges and the referee, in their pooled judgment, decided for the welterweight champion by a wafer thin margin. The reporters for the Times and Trib, it might be noted, also saw it as Cavilan building up too big a lead for Graham to overcome. Most of the other writers, as well as a majority of the crowd, seemed to think the underdog won. The morning tabloids were particularly vehement for Graham. On the radio side, the only opinion I heard was that of commentator Lew Burton, who was sitting directly in front of me. He thought Cavilan won it.

So much for the differences of opinion on the scoring. There are a few more things that should be said.

From the opening bell it was apparent that this was overwhelmingly a Graham crowd. Billy is a clever and popular young West Side fighter with a deservedly large following. Cavilan is a Cuban and didn't muster nearly as many adherents, at least not in the Garden.

Now take this factor, plus two others: 1. The betting underdog always has a lot of vociferous support. 2. The fighter who is better and stronger at the finish always sways a lot of support his way, the early rounds being forgotten.

The place was a bedlam for Graham as he came on in the late going. Not entirely, mind you, there were lots of Cavilan fans in the gallery, but the big majority, including the entire downstairs section, seemed to be Grahamites.

I don't know if this fact registered on television or the radio, but it got so that whenever Graham hit a good punch, or even a reasonably good punch, or even a punch that was blocked by Cavilan, there was the sound of thunderous cheering. And when Cavilan hit one or more good punches there was over all the sound of rancorous booing. It seems there were simply a certain number of people who were going to be yelling their man got robbed no matter what the round count came out against him.

One more thing. Someone advised me to "forget this," the guy blew his top and was excited, didn't mean it, etc., etc., but I'll be darned if I'll "forget" an exhibition of rank racism. This goes on the record where it belongs.

With several other writers I entered Graham's dressing room shortly after the fight. Billy, downcast and eyes moist with tears, pleaded earnestly that he had won. Suddenly trainer Freddie Brown shouted "Five n---r champs ain't enough, they have to have six!"

Let it be made clear right here that none of the others, least of all Graham himself, had anything to do with this. Rather, Brown was advised to "cut that stuff out." But Brown had succeeded in making his own sentiments clear—just as clear as the Ku Klux Klan.

If the boxing commission is interested in the fitness of such a man to carry a license, and wants testimony on Brown's vile outburst, it can have it.

To finish on the fight again, it was a tough one for Graham to lose, and a fine one for the welter champ to win. I thing manager Irving Cohen's official protest on the decision is nonsensical, though if he argues for another crack at the title for Graham within a reasonable time he might have a case. When it's that close the guy should have another shot at the payoff station.

'In Critical Condition'

At this writing 20-year-old Georgie Flores is in a critical condition at St. Clare's Hospital following an emergency brain operation. He was KO'd in the eighth round of the semi-final.

Flores was knocked out cold at the end of an exhausting seesaw fight. His head hit the floor with a terrific thump — foam rubber protection is still "too expensive," it seems—and his mouthpiece flew back over our head four rows.

Dr. Vincent Nardiello came into the ring after Flores was counted out. I don't know what he did but after a little while Flores seemed revived a bit, though still glassy, and was pulled to his feet and taken to his corner, where, incidentally, he received a savage bawling out for having been knocked out by his "manager." This "manager" had pushed Flores into the Garden semi-final JUST TWO WEEKS AFTER THE YOUNGSTER HAD BEEN SIMILARLY KNOCKED OUT. And, needless to say, the Dewey boxing commission allowed it.

Flores walked woozily from the ring and nobody thought much about him till word came back that he had collapsed and been rushed to the hospital in critical condition.

I'm not a doctor, I only know what I see. In baseball if a player is hit in the head by a pitched ball, even if he never loses consciousness, he is taken off the field on a stretcher as a precaution. Here Flores was knocked cold with a terrific thump, evidently hadn't recovered, and was permitted to try walking.

Allowed to fight two weeks after being knocked out—forced to walk out of the ring after being obviously badly hurt—that's the extent of the concern for a young man's life shown by the blood-suckers of commercial boxing.

Flores lives in Brooklyn and is the father of a three-week-old child.

U. S. PACT MEANS SLAVERY, WAR, SAYS JAPANESE APPEAL

PEKING, Aug. 30.—A statement denouncing the separate treaty with Japan was issued by the presidium of the Patriotic Overall Peace Movement Council in Japan recently, says the Japanese newspaper, Kowa Shimbun.

The presidium, includes leaders of the Japanese Communist Party and the Reconstruction Group of the Socialist Party, delegates of cultural organizations, and chairmen of the Japanese Peasants Association and Sanbetsu (Japanese Labor Federation).

"Almost all Asian countries," says the statement, "are opposed to the treaty and refuse to sign it. A decision by a mere rally of Western powers on such a vital problem of Asia as a peace settlement with Japan is totally senseless."

"A peace settlement should, as the word peace suggests, be just, proper and devoted to peaceful construction. The American-British treaty, which violates the Potsdam agreement, is neither just nor proper."

"Japan desires above all friendship and reopening of trade with China, and she wants to develop

Peace Movement Council Calls For Treaty Acceptable to Asia

her own peaceful industries and to build up any independent economy. That is why we are firmly opposed to any peace settlement without China's participation.

"The Japanese people desire a peace settlement, an end to the occupation, withdrawal of all foreign troops and complete independence and freedom. With foreign troops in permanent occupation, independence is as empty in substance as was the independence of 'Manchoukuo.' It means slavery."

WAR MENACE

"What is more, retention of foreign troops and establishment of military bases in Japan threaten to push Japan into war and turn her into a battlefield. The present peace settlement will result in a dangerous state of war instead of a state for peaceful construction."

"A Japanese-American agreement on stationing of foreign troops will be concluded at about

the same time as the signing of the peace treaty, with the object of openly setting up military bases in Japan and using Japan as an arsenal against Asia. It is said that a secret military agreement has been signed, behind the backs of the Japanese people between Japan and America as part of the agreement on foreign troops. This secret agreement grants extraterritoriality and binds Japan with obligations to assist in carrying out another country's military policy. To decide a question affecting the life and death of a nation without consulting the peoples is not democracy."

"All the Japanese people, workers and peasants, middle and small businessmen, men of culture and religion are moving into action. Everybody is rallying behind the demand for an immediate overall peace treaty and against rearmament as put forward by the Patriotic Overall Peace Movement Council. Signatures for an overall

peace settlement reached over three million, and are being added to in numbers.

"Moreover, trade unions and religious organizations under the General Council of Japanese Unions guided by the Socialist Party are also pushing ahead with the campaign for an overall peace."

"To achieve a peace settlement based on the Potsdam Declaration, we put forward the following slogans:

"Conclude an overall peace treaty by agreement between the countries concerned in Asia, namely, the Soviet Union, China, America and Britain."

"Oppose rearmament; crush the revival of aggressive militarism."

"Oppose secret agreement for the retention of foreign troops in Japan; oppose all military agreements."

"Refuse Japanese-American economic cooperation which is part of the American expansion plan."

"Seek friendship with China, resume trade relations with her, and develop peaceful industries without restrictions."

Negro Girl Raped, Throat Slashed

A 16-year-old Negro girl had her throat slashed yesterday a few blocks from her home in the Castle Hill quonset project in the Bronx. She told police three white youths had attacked her. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, where she lapsed into unconsciousness. Doctors said her condition is critical. She apparently had been raped. She was found on a porch at 500 Olmstead Ave. by a resident of the house, who had gone out to investigate after hearing the sound of voices mingled with the noise of a running auto engine. The attack occurred at the foot of Castle Hill Ave., an dhtat the victim had been transported by car to the Olmstead Ave. address.

Police believe the attack occurred at the foot of Castle Hill Ave., an dhtat the victim had been transported by car to the Olmstead Ave. address.

Hear Ruth Reynolds At Puerto Rico Trial

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 30.—Ruth Reynolds, on trial here in connection with the fighting between police and Nationalist Party members last fall, began testifying in her defense today.

Miss Reynolds took the stand after Judge Pablo Juan Y Toro denied a motion by her Negro attorney, Courad J. Lynn, for dismissal because of failure of proof.

Lynn told the jury Miss Reynolds was in Puerto Rico representing the American League for Puerto Rican Independence; that the organization was dedicated to pacifism, and that her activities were in furtherance of those aims, and that she was not a member of the Nationalist Party.

Brooklyn

(Continued from Page 1) and negotiations in Korea. Signatures totaled 480.

Leaders of the women and children who participated were Mrs. Irene Goldman, recording secretary of the Brooklyn Peace Council, which sponsored the tour; Mrs. Helen Gottdiener, officer of the Marine Park Mothers for Peace, and Mrs. Arlene Handsman, chairman of the Sheepshead Project Discussion Club. A total of \$10 in nickels and dimes was collected for the telegrams. Peace leaflets distributed totaled 5,500.

The Brooklyn Peace Council, which includes 110 neighborhood peace groups, is planning a ceasefire week the third week in September, which will include peace caravans, and 100 indoor and outdoor meetings.

Mexican Workers Struggle Against Peonage in Michigan

By WILLIAM ALLAN

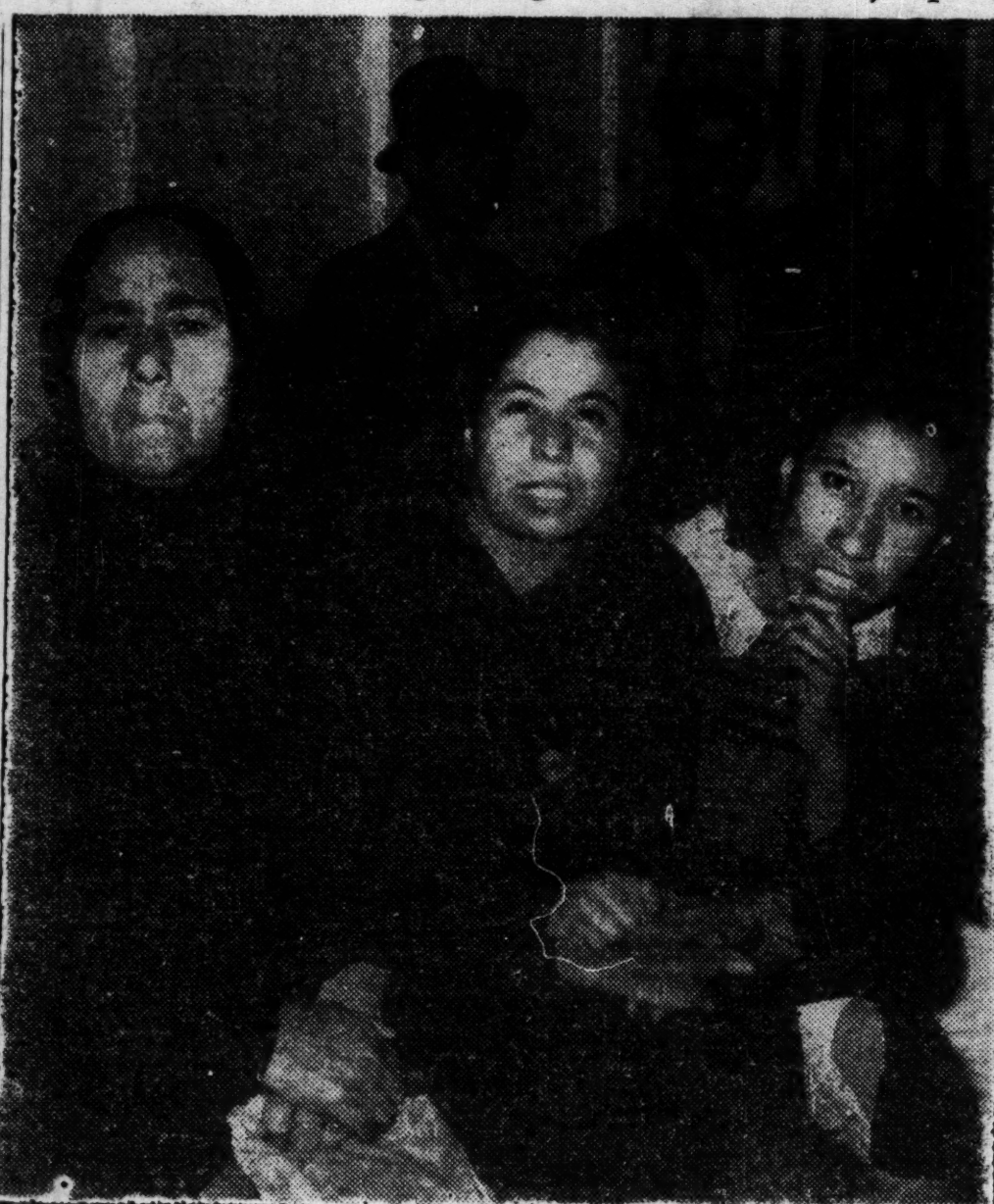
SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 30.—This is the third summer that I have come into the fields here and watched first hand the migratory workers being exploited as I have never seen any other group of workers exploited. The Michigan sugar trust here every spring

sends out its recruiting agency, the Michigan Fields Crops Association, and with the help of the U. S. government gets thousands of migratory workers here under false pretenses to work on beets, cherries and other produce. The U. S. government appropriated \$950,000 to "aid" bringing the workers into the U. S.

This year some 1,800 workers came from Mexico to work in the fields and orchards of Michigan. Some of them had worked beforehand in Minnesota but a large number came direct from Mexico, riding for five days in open trucks, 70 in a truck and given one small can of sardines a day and two slices of bread.

Some 1,400 of these workers are working without a contract. When they ask the growers for the contract they are told the Mexican consul in Chicago has all the 1,400 contracts and "you know it takes a long time to sign each one of the 1,400 contracts." The contract is supposed to contain the provisions that the workers would get 60 cents an hour and be guaranteed a 49-hour week, that they would be housed in "hygienic lodgings, adequate to the climate conditions of the area of employment and similar to the type furnished agricultural workers in the area."

If a worker fights back and demands his full pay he is threatened with being turned over to the U. S. Immigration Department, who, he is told, will hold him in jail till they get a carload.



These Mexican workers live in intolerable conditions on Michigan's truck farms.

when he will be sent back to Mexico.

At night in the tents around the fields when the sun goes down,

armies of mosquitoes descend on the workers. The workers set fire to straw inside the tent, let it burn a while, then pull it out and crawl in. This gives them enough relief to get to sleep. But the relief lasts only a short time.

No lights are in the tents, and one takes a bath in a tiny wash-tub which a worker can't fit into. The latrine is generally 200 yards away, and is used by about 45 workers. It's just a hole in the ground and flies by the cloud swarm in and out.

Up at Montague, Mich., on Aug. 3, twin girls were born to Mrs. Florencio Castro while she was at work in the fields. She is 21 years of age.

On Aug. 18 at Crosley, Mich., a group of Mexican workers struck in protest at this peonage. The striking workers were employed by the Croswell Pickle Co. Roy Gielow, an official of the firm, conceded there "might be a little truth" to the workers' charges.

Manhattan

(Continued from Page 1)

14th precinct, threatened to arrest Joe Krevisky, secretary of the New York Peace Crusade, but on calling the precinct was evidently told to lay off.

One youth was urged by two well-dressed executive-looking men "Don't put your name on that thing."

One of the Negro youths distributing leaflets told passersby: "I want books, not guns, a home, not a foxhole."

Entering Harlem, the bus and its occupants were greeted by passersby with such comments as that of one youth who pointed to the sign and shouted: "That's what I say."

Other stops made at 110th St. and Madison Avenue in Lower Harlem, and 125th Street and Seventh Avenue in Harlem.

The Manhattan Peace Bus distributed over 10,000 leaflets and, together with Brooklyn contingents over 25,000 leaflets.

Polio Cases Drop

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—New cases of polio are only about half of last year's figure, the State Health Department reported today.

Only 71 new cases were reported last week, compared with 138 for the same period of 1950.

TELEPHONE LINE INTO THE HAWAII GRAND JURY ROOM

The Hawaiian monopolies took no chances. They saw to it that Jack Hall was indicted under the Smith Act just as he was negotiating a new contract for 19,500 sugar workers. The foreman of the jury which indicted the regional director of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is Robert Fisher, on the payroll of the Mutual Telephone Co.

Directors of that company are also directors of each of the Big Five of Hawaii, the same sugar, pineapple and other trusts whose workers the ILWU has organized and led in strikes raising their starvation wages.

J. Ballard Atherton, director of Castle & Cooks Ltd.—one of the Big Five—is vice-president of Mutual Telephone.

James F. Morgan, vice-president and director of Alexander & Baldwin Ltd., one of the Big Five—is a director of Mutual Telephone.

Philip E. Spalding, vice-

president and director, C. Brewer & Co. Ltd.—one of the Big Five—is vice-president and a director of Mutual Telephone.

U. J. Rainalter is director of American Factors Ltd., one of the Big Five and a director of Mutual Telephone.

Robert Fisher, foreman of the jury—and employee of Mutual Telephone presented a special report demanding that Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger raise to an unspecified amount the \$5,000 bail set on ILWU leader Hall and his six co-defendants.

The \$75,000 bail originally slapped on Hall, and lowered by Metzger, clearly conformed to the Big Five's desire to keep him in jail and away from contract talks for the sugar workers.



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